

Refugee Is a Cuss Word to Russians in U.N.

But It's U.S. They Cuss for Problem

This is the third of a series of articles by staff writer Delos W. Lovelace showing how Russia and her satellites—The Faithful Five—blocked business at the recent United Nations General Assembly session to lay the propaganda whip on the back of Uncle Sam.

By DELOS W. LOVELACE,

Staff Writer

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., Jan. 4.—

The Russian Bear's tough hide turned painfully tender late in 1950, when the United Nations General Assembly tried for a solution of the world's bitter refugee-war prisoner problem.

Amazasp Arutiunian (USSR), the familiar Dr. Adolf Hoffmeister (Czechoslovakia) and C. P. Demchenko (the Ukraine) and two new boys on the Faithful Five squad, Josef Winiewicz (Poland) and V. L. Schevstov, (Byelorussia) all were pained. But not enough to check their fresh, blistering attack on the United States.

The refugee problem is still big; 293,000 remain in U.N. care, including 55,000 lately escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. The war prisoner problem is still big, too, mainly because Russia refuses to account for 2,000,000.

Red Hornets' Nest.

Russia never, however, refused to lay down the Red line against capitalist America as debate on the two issues ran through October, November and December. Nor did her satellites in the Faithful Five. Accusations buzzed out of a Polish - Czech - Byelorussian hornets' nest when Mrs. Edith Sampson, U.S., summed up the generally accepted facts on war prisoners.

"The Soviets," Mrs. Sampson said, "claimed capture of 3 to 4 million German soldiers. It has announced return of 1.9 million. Do the Soviets say all the others



DR. AMAZASP ARUTIUNIAN.

died? And how about 100,000 unaccounted for Austrians, and 105,000 missing Italians, and 500,000 missing Japanese?"

Mr. Arutiunian said Mrs. Sampson's summary was "nothing but a libelous effort by the United States to slander Russia."

'Sentimental Screen'.

"It is," Dr. Hoffmeister added, "a sentimental screen to hide U.S. rearmament of Germany and Japan."

Said Mr. Winiewicz, "the Soviet Union has returned all prisoners," though how could he know, since Russia treats satellite Poland rough and tells her nothing?

"But the United States," said Mr. Schevstov, "holds hundreds of thousands of war prisoners."

"Not only that," said Mr. Arutiunian, attacking again, "but the United States owes German war prisoners \$350,000,000."

When a resolution was finally passed appealing to all governments to provide information on war prisoners still in their custody, the Faithful Five, but no other U.N. member, voted, "no!"

Refugee Problem.

Debate in the Social and Humanitarian Committee turned then to the refugees and once more the United States was the Soviet's No. 1 target. This was, in part, because American delegates steadily oppose the forcible repatriation of displaced persons



MRS. EDITH SAMPSON AND MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

which Russia favors.

Of 7,000,000 DPs aided by the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and of 1,500,000 aided by its successor, the International Refugee Organization, Red Russia claims she has got back too few—only those forcibly repatriated right after World War II, and 1706 voluntarily returned under IRO auspices.

'Reign of Terror.'

True, she got these for nothing, since she hasn't put up a cent of the \$350,000,000 which UNRRA and IRO have cost. But she wants more and last November a Byelorussian spokesman stepped forward from the Faithful Five to charge that Red desires were being sabotaged by the U.S.

"The United States supports a reign of terror in displaced person camps... a dreadful exploitation and unhuman treatment."

And when a refugee was defined as "a person outside the country of his nationality and unwilling to return fearing victimization," the Faithful Five exploded.

"Hate propaganda!" cried Poland. "The United States seeks cheap labor recruits through a mass immigration syndicate. Re-

turn all refugees to the country of their own origin."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt doubted in mild tones that the U.S. would ever help force any refugee back to his native country if its political regime had changed and in that mild surmise A. A. Roschin, Russia, saw fresh evidence of an American plot.

Make Last Try.

"The United States," he charged, "consistently prevents the repatriation of even Soviet children... in its efforts to recruit soldiers to fight the wars of the Western nations."

Mrs. Roosevelt, still mild, remarked that on the contrary her government was importing sick children too young as well as unfit for fighting.

The Soviets knowing they had almost run out their string, made a last try.

They offered a resolution calling for immediate forced repatriation straight across the board. Still mindful of their main foe, they began it: "Noting the failure of the government of the United States... to encourage and assist the early return of displaced persons..."

It got just six "Yes" votes, five



Acme Photos.

JOSEF WINIEWICZ.

of course from the Faithful.

And the Faithful cast five "no!" votes against the resolution with which the U.N. hopes to speed refugee work in 1951. The new move calls for a new Geneva office of a U.N. High Commissioner of Refugees.

When this resolution passed Russia lost again, but she knew her propaganda drive had been hard and long and she had no kick coming.

TOMORROW: Reds lash Americans on Korean issue.

Winners of U. N. Essay Contest



Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, greeting yesterday three of ten winners of the international essay contest sponsored by the U. N. Left to right: Amir Chilaty, artillery officer from Iran; George A. Bull, of London, and Charles McGee, of Liberia. As winners of contest on the theme, "The U. N. and the Evolution of the Concept of Solidarity" they received a month-long paid vacation in New York to visit the United Nations.

Herald Tribune—Acme

Sudan Key To Africa's Freedom

UN Ponders Problem Of Area Which Gave First Slaves to U. S.

By HORACE CAYTON
(Courier UN Correspondent)

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Fifteen million American Negroes may not know it, but they have a vital hereditary stake in the highly explosive efforts of the Arab League and Egypt to unite the entire Moslem world, including Black Africa: Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Kenya, and especially the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The first slaves brought to the U. S. in 1620 came from that same Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

By far the gravest implication in the tense Middle East situation—as far as all Africans are concerned—is the impact the Arab-Egypt move might have upon the ambitions of African colonials for self-government, or, in other words, independence.

SUDANESE AT UN

In attendance at the UN General Assembly sessions here last week Sudanese leaders saw their hopes for self-government strengthened by the Egyptian move in opposing further British domination in the Middle East.

The British Government has proposed steps which would lead to eventual self-rule for the Sudan, and had expressed approval of an international commission to prepare the Sudanese for self-government, a commission which would not exclude Sudanese participation.

It was the first time the British had made such concessions or willingness to set a date for liberation of any British-controlled African colony, or allow other countries to supervise the constitutional development of a British-controlled colony, or to invite a subject people to serve on such a commission on equal terms.

EGYPT'S VIEW

But the Egyptians, through their spokesman here, Abdel-Hamid-Ghani, said they were unwilling to hold a plebiscite to determine Sudanese wishes until Britain had removed her troops. The Egyptians said they would be willing to permit such a plebiscite after British troops were out of the area, because they were sure that 90 per cent of the Sudanese would vote for incorporation with Egypt.

But Africans here viewing the move of the Arab League and Egypt for the uniting of all Moslems, including those black Moslems of Africa, fear that such a move might presage an Egyptian imperialism which would replace British imperialism, itself a prime target in all colonial territories.

If successful, this move would place all of Black Africa under the sphere of influence of the Arab League, they said, and such a development would in their opinion be more damaging to Negro Africa's ambitions and hope for self-government than control from Europe.

Admittedly, the first objective of the Arab League is to unite all Arabs, but ever and beyond that aim is the second and by far the larger objective of uniting the Moslem world.

GRAVE SIGNIFICANCE

These implications hold grave significance to all black peoples on the African Continent, and hold much significance to American Negroes also, for it was from this storm center of the present Middle East controversy, that the forefathers of the American Negro were brought to this country by Dutch slave traders in 1620 and sold at Jamestown, Va.

It is one of the many serious problems now faced by the United Nations and undoubtedly will hold a place high on the agenda when the General Assembly resumes its sessions in Paris.

— BUY 1, SELL 2, BTW COINS —

Spiders suck fluid from the bodies of their prey and store it in reservoirs on their backs until wanted.

U. S. REFUSES TO JOIN U. N. AIRING OF OPPRESSION

Trilene
Thurs. 12-6-51
Cheney 200
Abstains in Vote to Hear Africa Tribe

BY CHESLY MANLY

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

PARIS, Dec. 5—The United States delegation today refused to support an invitation by the United Nations trusteeship committee for a representative of the oppressed Negro tribes of South-west Africa to appear and express their grievances against the South African government. Despite opposition by the European colonial nations, the invitation was adopted, 41 to 0, with the United States and 10 others abstaining.

Only a few hours earlier, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, member of the American delegation, had addressed the U. N. social committee, denouncing the "systematic and deliberate" violation of human rights by some governments which she did not identify. The U. N., she said, must move ahead to "develop new methods for advancing human liberty" by adopting two international treaties, one on civil and political rights and one on so-called social and economic rights.

Action Belies Words

The action of Francis B. Sayre, United States representative of the trusteeship committee, seemed to have little relation to Mrs. Roosevelt's words in the social committee. He expressed opposition by joining representatives of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Israel, and Norway in abstaining.

The approved resolution, submitted by Lebanon, invites the Rev. Michael Scott, an English

missionary with credentials to speak for the Herero tribes of Southwest Africa, to address the committee. On Nov. 16 the committee voted to give a hearing to a delegation of Herero tribal chieftains, but thus far they have not received passports from the South African government. The United States also abstained on the previous invitation, just as it had refused to support U. N. consideration of a complaint by Arab nations accusing France of violating the human rights of the Moroccans.

Calls Bid Illegal

In a letter to the assembly president, South Africa said the invitation to the Herero chieftains was illegal and that it would take no further part in the deliberations of the trusteeship committee. South Africa has repeatedly defied U. N. resolutions asking it to place South-west Africa, a former German colony, under the U. N. trusteeship system. South Africa administers the 318,000 square mile territory under a league of nations mandate and has refused to comply with a U. N. charter requirement for annual reports on nonself-governing territories.

Opposing the invitation to the Herero spokesman, John N. S. Buchan [Lord Tweedsmuir] of the British delegation, said the trusteeship committee was "an assembly of states" and could not properly be addressed by an individual. Representatives of the other colonial lands said an invitation was unnecessary because the committee already had invited the Herero chieftains. The delegate of Yemen said South Africa had insulted trusteeship committee in writing. The delegate of Iraq opposed any further communication to South Africa. "We have been wooing this lady too long," he said.

The English missionary is in Paris, but had not finished preparing his speech when the committee voted to hear him. In a previous appearance before the U. N., he gave a comprehensive account of South African mistreatment of the Negroes.

Mrs. Roosevelt asked the social committee to recommend two separate human rights covenants, to be open for signature and ratification at the same time. She said the

United States favored completion of these covenants by the human rights commission in time for their adoption by the general assembly next year. Last year the assembly voted to include economic and social as well as political rights in a single covenant, but the economic and social council later recommended reconsideration of this question.

Mrs. Roosevelt's speech indicated apprehension by the state department that the United States senate would refuse to give its advice and consent for the ratification of a human rights covenant which undertook to force all countries to become socialized states. That would be the effect of a treaty incorporating the so-called social and economic rights thus far considered.

Seek Treaty Over U. S. Law

"To insist on the inclusion of all the provisions in one covenant will delay the coming into force of any covenant on human rights," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

The so-called human rights pressure groups headed by Mrs. Roosevelt are anxious to obtain adoption of a treaty on civil and political rights because legal experts have challenged the constitutional power of congress to enact the Truman administration's civil rights program. The Supreme court has held that altho laws of congress must be made pursuant to the Constitution, there is no such requirement with respect to treaties which are the supreme law of the land. Accordingly, a human rights covenant would enlarge the powers of congress. Leaders of the American Bar association have expressed fear that the bill of rights itself might be destroyed if the proposed treaty should be adopted.

The state department has denounced a proposed U. N. convention on freedom of information on the ground that it would sanction restrictions on freedom of speech and of the press. However, the proposed human rights covenant, which the state department is supporting, would permit the same restrictions. It declares that the right to seek, receive, and impart information "carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain penalties, liabilities, and restrictions" as provided by law. Under this provision, an administration in control of a legislature could authorize the seizure or suppression of any newspaper simply by passing a law.

SOUTH AFRICA CRITICS MAPPING U. N. PROTEST

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 3—A resolution has been drafted by several members of the United Nations, including the United States, that would "deplore the policy of the Union of South Africa with regard to the neighboring territory of South-West Africa."

The South African Government has taken over full administration of that region which formerly was a League of Nations mandate, and has refused to place it under the United Nations trusteeship apparatus. In protest against the Trusteeship Committee decision to invite South-West African tribal chiefs to participate in debate on the case, the South African delegation has walked out of the committee.

The resolution, which is being studied by members of the committee, is expected to reach the debating stage by Wednesday. Discussion on it tomorrow was opposed today by several Latin American delegations, which felt that the resolution was not strong enough.

The proposal would "appeal solemnly" to South Africa to reconsider her refusal to negotiate on the basis of a ruling made by the International Court of Justice. The latter body ruled that the Union's mandatory obligations regarding South-West Africa still continued. Also, the resolution would state that Pretoria cannot escape its international obligations by one-sided action.

Day of Prayer Is Observed at U. N. Building

500 Visit Special Room on
Second Floor; Group of
6 Moslems Takes Part

Carrying prayerbooks more than 500 persons visited the United Nations Building, Forty-second Street and Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, yesterday to participate in the World Day of Prayer.

A "mediation room" on the second floor of the building had been equipped with chairs, a table holding a bowl of white flowers, an illuminated globe, and a United Nations flag.

Persons visiting the room were given copies of a small pamphlet entitled "Standing in the Need of Prayer, a call to prayer by laymen, for United Nations delegates and Peoples of the World."

The pamphlet contained the names of the heads of United Nations delegations from all countries, as well as a prayer specially written for the United Nations. This ended with the words:

"Give to these men and women a sense of Thy Providence and a knowledge that the good of all people must come before the good of any single person, race or nation."

The services were arranged by the Laymen's Movement for a Christian World, 347 Madison Avenue, with the co-operation of many religious organizations.

Weyman C. Huckabee, secretary, and Mrs. J. C. Penney, a director of the movement, were on duty at the door the greater part of the day. They said that most persons remained about twenty minutes in the room. Many groups had made arrangements through the committee for the hour of their arrival, so that attendance would be staggered through the day.

No questions were asked of any visitors, and Mr. Huckabee said he did not know how many were members of the United Nations secretariat located in the building. He estimated that ten per cent were from the secretariat. None of the United Nations delegates or top officials were expected, as they are still located at Lake Success.

A group of six Moslems had notified the committee of its intention to arrive at 2 p. m., Mr. Huckabee related. For their benefit, he had six Oriental rugs laid on the floor. The Moslems arrived, took off their shoes, solemnly followed their leader to the rugs, knelt and followed him in a ritual of prayer and responses. Mr. Huckabee asked no questions and they departed without revealing their identity.

The illuminated globe which faced the room showed the Western Hemisphere during the morning, Mr. Huckabee said. At noon it was turned a bit on its axis to show the Middle East, and by late afternoon the Far Eastern countries were visible.

The World Day of Prayer was observed in many local churches under the sponsorship of the New York Council of Church Women.

U. S. African Trade Figures Are Released

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP)—The UN Department of Economic Affairs announced this week that in the period of January to June of this year the United States imported \$197,670,241 in goods from several territories in Africa, as compared with \$106,450,817 for the corresponding period in 1950.

Goods imported by the U. S. from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for 1950 and 1951 six-month periods amounted to \$1,083,552 and \$2,598,161, respectively; French Equatorial Africa, \$45,292 and \$60,519; the Cameroons, \$531,009 and \$3,873,303.

French West Africa, \$2,022,997 and \$3,690,009; the Gold Coast, \$35,941,100 and \$66,209,401; Nigeria, \$22,489,211 and \$36,916,652; British West Africa, \$1,528,255 and \$2,003,604; the Belgian Congo, \$19,318,992 and \$27,978,767.

Ethiopia, \$5,992,102 and \$12,478,256; British West Africa (Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika), \$10,573,055 and \$12,702,364; and Liberia, \$6,925,237 and \$27,159,205.

Senator Bricker Opposes Human Rights Covenant

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) Senator John W. Bricker, Republican, of Ohio, is opposing the United States ratification of the proposed human rights covenant drafted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was chairman.

Pitching his opposition on the article in the covenant dealing with freedom of expression, Senator Bricker last Tuesday offered in the Senate a resolution declaring it to be the sense of that body that the proposed covenant is not approved and that negotiations respecting it by United States representatives be terminated. "My purpose in offering this resolution," declared Senator Bricker, "is to bury the so-called covenant on human rights so deep that no one holding high public office will ever dare to attempt its resurrection."

Senator Bricker also said his resolution was designed to prevent misunderstanding with friendly nations. In the next six months he asserted, American delegates to the UN will be urging adoption of the proposed covenant, "perhaps with minor changes." When the covenant is sent to the Senate, he said, it will be evident that not one-third of the members will vote for ratification. A two-thirds vote is required.

President Truman will no doubt urge ratification on the ground that "our friends abroad do not understand our constitutional system," Bricker said, and his resolution "will minimize the undeniable embarrassment growing out of the attempt of Mrs. Roosevelt and other confused internationalists to write a World Bill of Rights."

Bricker brief argument was that the article dealing with freedom of expression would destroy freedom of the press by authorizing penalties to be placed on the press in order to protect the rights and freedom of others. He declared that "American newspapers could be shut down to protect the rights of others."

The article in question was drafted in general terms to provide that everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression, including freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds

regardless of frontiers, through any media of his choice.

Bricker charged that the UN Commission on Human Rights attempted to destroy freedom by the subterfuge of recognizing human rights and then nullifying those rights by making exercise a matter of responsibility and accountability to the state.

The particular language in the proposed covenant, to which he strenuously objected, provides:

"The right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas carried with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain penalties, liabilities, and restrictions, but these shall be such only as are provided by law and are necessary for the protection of national security, public order, safety, health or morals, or of the rights, freedoms or reputations of others."

The basic civil and political rights covered by the proposed covenant relate to the right to life protection against torture, slavery, forced labor, arbitrary arrest or detention, protection against imprisonment for inability to fulfill a contractual obligation, freedom to leave a country, freedom to return to one's country, right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty, protection against ex post facto laws, rights to recognition as a person before the law, freedom of religion, expression, assembly and association, and equal protection of the law.

Lawson To Help Settle Indian Fuss

FLUSHING MEADOW, N. Y. — Edward Lawson, secretary of the Human Rights division of the United Nations, left by plane last week for Kashmir to join the UN commission in an effort to settle the dispute between Pakistan and India. Lawson, former U. S. Sen-

ator Frank Graham, who just arrived in Kashmir, personally asked that Lawson join the commission as an adviser on the social problems of minorities and refugees.

It is believed that Lawson will also be deputy secretary to mediator Graham.

Pakistan and India are feuding over the annexation of Kashmir. The country's rulers decided to cast their lot with India but Pakistan protested and called for a general voting by citizens of Kashmir.

The political aspects of the situation make it one of the world's hottest problems and it is into this powder-keg that Lawson has moved.

Columbia U. Speaker Says There's No UN For Blacks

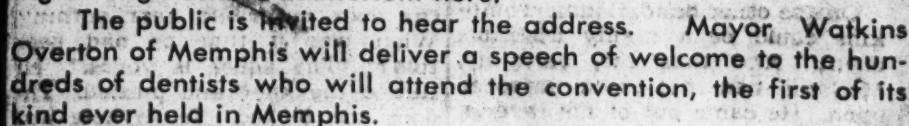
NEW YORK — (ANP) — An observation that "there is no real United Nations so far as the black race is concerned," was made here recently before a class in government, UN and education at Columbia University.

Author of this observation was James R. Lawson, president of the United African Nationalist movement. Speaking on the subject of "Trusteeship and Non-self-governing Territories in Africa," Lawson said:

"To me, trusteeship is just a new word for slavery or the old colonialism. The trusteeship agreements for existing trust territories were drafted by the controlling power in each instance and submitted to the general assembly for approval only. Those agreements were drafted to facilitate imperialism."

"Conditions in the existing trust territories, particularly those in Africa, are no better than conditions in the acknowledged colonies; in some instance, even worse than in the colonies. In other words, trust territories have been subjected to the same administrator as the colonies, the same political, economic and cultural policies, in short, the same exploitation."

Lawson said that under trusteeship African countries are being drained of their resources to rebuild Europe. "None of this money is used for proper education of the people to whom the territory actually belongs, nor proper health facilities, nor to industrialize these territories. . . This proves there is no real UN so far as the black race is concerned; it is just the same old slave masters or new ones."



Trygve Lie Reviews UN After Six Years

These are the questions the Secretary-General poses for "careful

In the peaceful settlement of

After the great powers had failed to agree, in the Italian peace treaty, on the future of the former Italian colonies, the General Assembly decided that Libya should be independent after January 1, 1952, that Somaliland should be in-

dependent after ten years trusteeship, and that Eritrea should constitute an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the system on the whole has been steadily developing into the main center for international planning and vocational training schemes, so-called self-government and independence, the United Nations Secretary-General, "are economic development, agricultural and health and educational and international instrument for the advancement of dependent peoples towards self-government and independence. In addition to the Trusteeship System, which now covers eleven Territories, the principle of international accountability of the United Nations and the specialized modern state."

ty and concern for all dependent territories is being applied."

"It is my deep conviction," the Secretary-General says in conclusion, "that it would be a grave mistake to permit the pressures great as they are, of immediate political and military problems to distract the United Nations from these longer-range problems upon the settlement of which international stability and good feeling will greatly depend, namely, those concerned with raising the living standards of peoples everywhere, particularly in those nations which have yet to attain a reasonable level of subsistence for the great mass of their populations. The United Nations must never forget that its functions are not peace-keeping but peace-creating, and that the creation of conditions of peace will in a large measure be the result of providing the economic and psychological framework within which the majority of mankind finds life livable and worthwhile."

General Lie Names Negro To UN Study Group

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. —

(ANP) — It was learned last week that United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie has appointed a special group of outstanding economists to study national and international measures necessary to reduce unemployment and underemployment in underdeveloped countries by promoting their development.

Included in the group of economists is Dr. W. Arthur Lewis, professor of economics, University of Manchester, Guardian.

Mr. Lie's action followed a request from the UN Economic and Social Council meeting currently in Santiago, Chile, for a report with recommendations, "in the light of the current world economic situation of the requirements of economic department."

The group of economists which met at the United Nations headquarters in New York recently, is expected to devote two months to its intensive study. The report will be transmitted to all member governments, to the Economic Employment and Development commission, and the Economic and Social Council.

In addition to Dr. Lewis, the other appointees are: Alberto Balthra Cortes, professor of Economics, National University of Chile; D. R. Gadgil, director of the Gokhale In-

stitute of Politics and Economics, Poona, India; George Hakim, Commercial Counsellor to the Legation of Lebanon, Washington, D. C.; and Theodore W. Schultz, Head of the Department of Economics, University of Chicago.

SOUTH AFRICA BARS TRIBES' U. N. TRIP

Chiefs of South-West Region Are Blocked in Bid to Levy Charges Against Regime

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Government of the Union of South Africa has not granted travel documents to a delegation of South-West African tribal chiefs invited to appear before the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, the chiefs reported today.

The South-West African case, which has been more hotly disputed in the United Nations this year than ever before is therefore expected to reach a crisis this week. The Trusteeship Committee on Nov. 16 granted the request of the chiefs and headmen of the Herero, Nama and Damara tribes to appear before it. The committee expressed its "wish" that the Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan in Pretoria would facilitate their "prompt travel."

A fund to pay for tickets for at least two tribal delegates to fly to Paris is in the custody of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, according to the Rev. Michael Scott. The latter, a British-born missionary, has for the last four years fought the cause of the African tribesmen in the United Nations. The Herreros have petitioned the United Nations in the past, charging wholesale segregation and exploitation by South Africa. Their primary plea is that South-West Africa be made a United Nations trust territory.

Pretoria Bars Tribes

The region is the only former League of Nations mandate not now independent or within the United Nations trusteeship system. Pretoria has refused to make it a trust territory, and has insisted on its right to annex the region despite a series of Assembly resolutions chiding it for such action.

When the Trusteeship Committee invited the chiefs here last month, the South Africans walked out of that organ. They are not expected to return during the current Assembly session.

Although he appeared before the

committee on behalf of the Herreros in 1949, Mr. Scott says he will not do so this year. He feels it is now time for the Africans to speak for themselves, and points out that this view has been supported by the Trusteeship Committee in its vote. The indirect representation of the tribes is one of the current evils in South Africa, Mr. Scott asserts.

The message to the tribal chiefs, extending the United Nations invitation, was signed by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division. Dr. Bunche, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, is himself a grandson of an American slave. The message was addressed to Hosea Kutako, 84-year-old Herero chief, and several of his associates. When the Herreros rebelled against German encroachments at the turn of the century, Mr. Scott says, the German Army drove those who escaped slaughter into the arid hinterland. Of 80,000 Herreros,

AFRICANS' SPOKESMAN



The Rev. Michael Scott

only 15,000 remained after the German Army's butchery, according to Mr. Scott.

They are now segregated in eight separate reserves, with no hospital, and are not allowed to travel from one to the other without a pass, the missionary says.

Mr. Scott himself first went to Africa because of his health in 1936 at the age of 19, to work in a leper colony near Capetown. In 1947, the Herreros heard of his fight against racial discrimination and asked him to be their spokesman.

When he became ill during a visit to the United Nations in New York, British and American friends of his cause contributed money for medical expenses. The doctors refused to accept any fees. The fund was therefore left with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SOUTH AFRICA STEP STIRS U. N. COOLNESS

Some Delegates Feel Boycott of Assembly Sessions Sets a Dangerous Precedent

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Withdrawal of South Africa's delegation today from the plenary meetings of the United Nations General Assembly and the recall of the chief South African representative to Pretoria won the Union Government little sympathy among its fellow members in the United Nations.

A number felt a dangerous precedent had been set by which any government could walk out in protest against United Nations action unfavorable to its own interests. Today's walkout by South Africa was made pending "satisfactory consideration" of her protest against the United Nations decision to hear testimony from the South-West African tribal chiefs.

Such "satisfactory consideration" of the South African complaint is considered even less likely than before as a result of today's walkout. Hence, several leading delegates are concerned as to how and when the South Africans will be able gracefully to resume full participation in the United Nations.

Set in Other Committees

A statement by Premier Daniel F. Malan received here yesterday announced the walkout from the "General Assembly." The text of the statement circulated today limited the walkout to plenary meetings and the Trusteeship Committee. The South Africans continued to sit in the Assembly's other committees. They walked out of the Trusteeship Committee last month when that organ first decided to invite Herero tribal chiefs from South-West Africa to testify before it.

South-West Africa is a former League of Nations mandate adjoining the Union of South Africa. The Union Government has sought to annex the region and has refused to place it under United Nations trusteeship as requested almost annually by the Assembly.

The walkout appears to have

been the fruit of the political situation in South Africa and it is believed that Pretoria's delegation here was not in favor of so drastic a step. This was indicated in the tone of Premier Malan's statement which was considerably more

harsh than any emanating from the delegation here.

Calls Missionary 'Hostile'

He referred to the Anglican Missionary, the Rev. Michael Scott, who testified before the trusteeship Committee last Saturday as "a well known hostile and fanatical foreigner and agitator." He charged the United Nations with having "committed aggression against us."

After the Rev. Scott spoke on Saturday on behalf of the Herero tribesmen, the trusteeship committee heard several proposals for more drastic action against the Union Government than mere condemnation which, it was noted, had been used without effect in previous years. No concrete suggestions emerged, however, apart from a United States sponsored resolution chiding South Africans mildly for their failure to meet their international obligations regarding South-West Africa.

Some delegates cited the history of the League of Nations whose disintegration was precipitated by successive withdrawals. Dr. Malan, however, said in his statement that "our withdrawal from the proceedings of the United Nations, at least for this session, does not mean the termination of our membership."

He said South Africa would continue to participate in the debates of the Assembly's Political Committee on disarmament and Korea. "There we have a duty and to that we have a right," he asserted. It is believed British Commonwealth members would go to considerable lengths to dissuade the Malan regime from complete withdrawal.

Auriol Calls for Big 4 Meeting as U. N. Opens

Urges Parley In Paris In Effort To Reduce World Disagreement

Paris, Nov. 6 (AP)—President Auriol of France called today for a personal, man-to-man meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, and Prime Minister Stalin in Paris during the United Nations General Assembly "to reduce the disagreements which paralyze the world."

It was assumed Auriol intended France to be represented also as host nation, probably by Premier Rene Pleven.

3,000 Attend Session

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky received Auriol's remarks cautiously, with an indication Stalin would wait to see if a formal bid comes from the West.

Striding out of the Palais de Chaillot at the end of the first session of the sixth Assembly, Vishinsky told a reporter:

"It is necessary to communicate with the four involved. The three should arrange it with the one." *Wed-11-7-51*

Auriol spoke slowly and earnestly to a capacity audience of 3,000 diplomats and spectators in making his personal plea, in opening the session, for a new start toward an understanding which would ease world tension. He did not name anyone, but there was no mistaking the leaders he meant when he said:

Question Parried by Truman

"I will make bold to say that the distinguished men toward whom all anxious eyes are turned were to come here to attend this session, not, of course, to participate directly in your proceedings, but to establish human contact with each other, to exchange ideas personally, to consider their differences without any agenda or public debate and to try, within the scope and in keeping with the principles of the United Nations, jointly to reduce the disagreements which paralyze the world, if this should happen, we would welcome them with a joy which, I am convinced, would become world-wide."

Western diplomats recalled that Truman has parried every ques-

outset, but he remained in his seat when the chance came.

The new Assembly President has served as a member of the U. N. Good Offices Committee which sought in vain to establish contact with the Chinese Reds to negotiate toward a Korean armistice.

He expressed optimism in a speech for an end to the fighting.

tion about a meeting with Stalin with the comment he would see the Russian Prime Minister if Stalin would come to Washington. Churchill advocated direct talks with Stalin in his successful campaign for return of the Conservatives to power in Britain's election October 25.

The President of France does not have authority to speak for the French Government. All governmental declarations are made by the Premier and the Cabinet. But French circles pointed out that:

1. Obviously Auriol was speaking for the people of France.
2. Obviously he would not make such a far-reaching statement without full consultation with the Government.

The United States delegation was silent.

Two Other Actions Surprise

One member of the delegation, Representative John M. Vorys (R., Ohio), is known to oppose any Big Four meeting. He backs Senator Taft for President. Vorys' position indicates that a move by Truman for such a meeting would draw fire from the Taft section of the Republican Party.

There were two other surprises at this first session of the new Assembly in the refurbished Palais de Chaillot. These were:

1. The election of a veteran U. N. diplomat, Ambassador Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico, to the Presidency of the Assembly on the first secret ballot. Padilla Nervo received 44 votes, Victor Andres Belaunde, Peru, received 9 votes, and Ambassador Adolfo Costa du Rels, Bolivia, received 6 votes.

Vishinsky Remains Silent

2. The silence of Vishinsky on the issue of Chinese representation. The West expected Vishinsky to launch an attack on the presence of the Nationalist China delegation in the Assembly at the

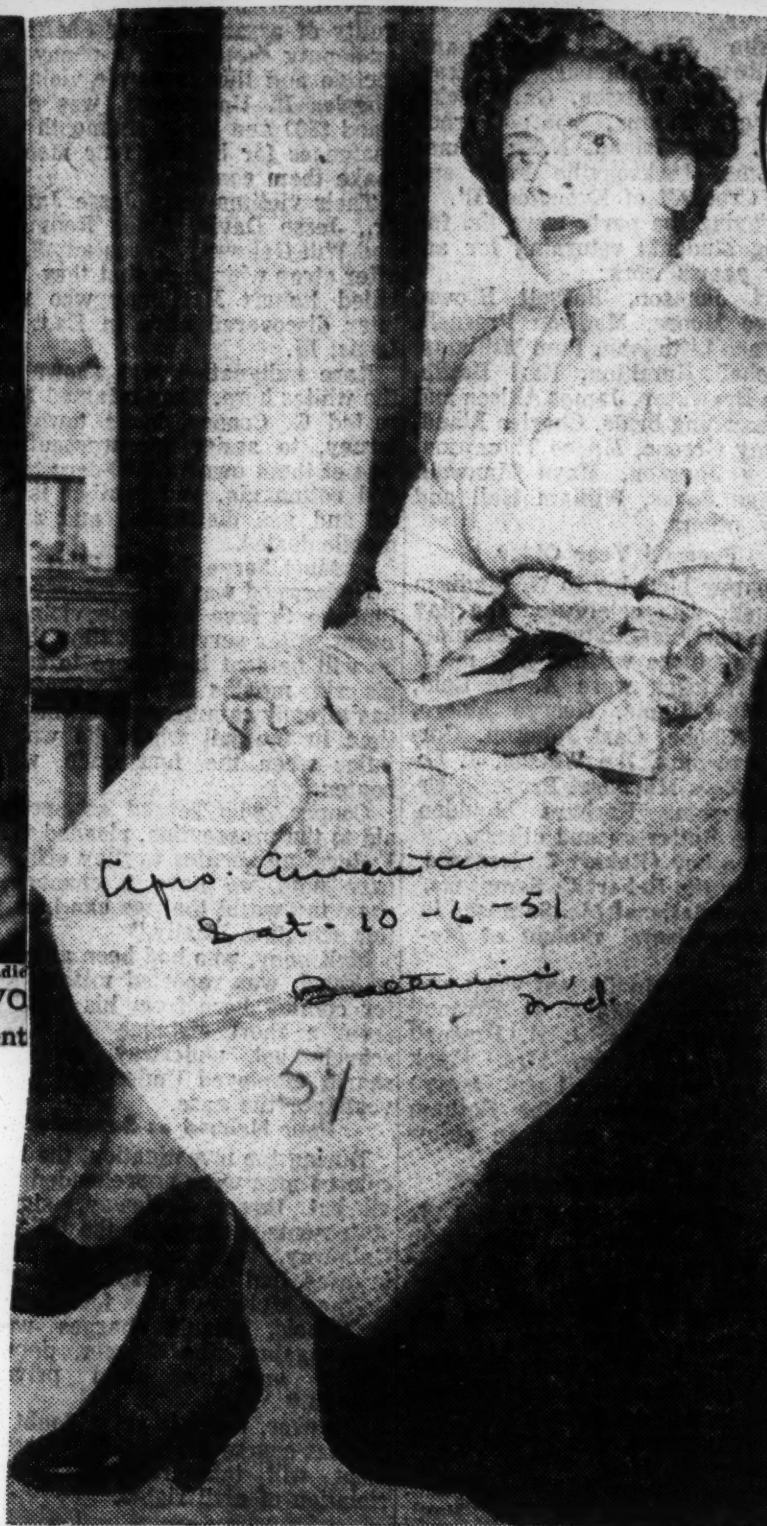


Associated Press Wirephoto by Radio

DEAN ACHESON, LEFT, ROBERT SCHUMAN, CENTER, AND ANTHONY EDEN Foreign-policy leaders of United States, France, and Britain have a get-together in Paris.



DR. RALPH BUNCHE . . . LUIS PADILLA NERVO
U.N. official congratulates new General Assembly President



Miss Helen Green daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Greene, 14 Chester Ave., Newark, an employee of the United Nations secretarial staff since headquarters were set up at Lake Success, N.Y., will leave next month to

serve as a varia-typist during the UN General Assembly in Paris. She will remain there five months. Her traveling companion will be an Italian employee of the UN staff in NYC.

Miss Greene Assigned to UN Staff in Paris

When the S. S. Maritania sails from New York on Oct. 17 the passenger list will include the name of Miss Helen Greene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Greene of 14 Chester Ave., Newark.

Miss Greene, will not sail to Paris to study one of the arts as many folks do, but to join the secretarial staff of the United Nations at the General Assembly which will convene there this winter.

With UN 4 Years

She has been a UN employee ever since the world organization opened its headquarters at Lake Success, N.Y. She will serve in Paris as a varia-typist.

"It was just my luck that my name came up," she told the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN at her home last week, where she is busy getting her wardrobe together for her first trip abroad.

The young typist designs her own clothes and is an avid reader.

Business School Grad

A graduate of the Newark schools and Central Commercial and Technical High School, she attended the Ralph C. Coxhead Business School in New York City where she learned varia-typing.

As a result of her training at that school she was employed by the United Nations and has worked there for the past four years.

Every other year UN-employees are selected to work in a foreign country. This was Miss Greene's lucky year.

Italian Companion

She is slight of stature, soft spoken and unassuming. She seemed a bit more excited by the coming trip abroad by boat than by her assignment.

Perhaps the answer to her excitement is to be found in the fact that her travel companion is another young UN employee.

He is H. L. Benedetto, an Italian, who lives at Parkway Village, Long Island, N.Y.

Lives With Parents

They have worked together both at Lake Success and more recently at the UN's new headquarters at 42nd St. and First Ave., NYC.

Miss Greene lives at home with her parents and a sister, Christine.

She has two married sisters, Mrs. Eleanor Lucas and Mrs. Thelma Johnson; and a brother,

George Jr., who is employed in the Newark Post Office.

UN Press Aide Quits

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Priscilla McDonald, of California, who began with the United Nations Press department almost in its inception, quit the international peace body this week.

Miss McDonald was the first of her race to record the meetings of the General Assembly for her division. A number of the Secretariat members honored Miss McDonald with bon voyage parties prior to her plane time.

President Auriol's Address to United Nations General Assembly



Secretary of State Dean Acheson, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a three-way handshake before the opening session.



Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, left, director of the Trusteeship Division, congratulating Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico after the latter's election as President of the organization.



Andrei Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, smiling as he converses with Anthony Eden at the Palais de Chaillot.

Associated Press Radiophotos

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP)—Text of the address by the President of the French Republic Vincent Auriol before the General Assembly of the United Nations today:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, *June*

Thank you for receiving me in your precincts. *Wad.*

In wishing you, on behalf of the French Republic, *5* most hearty welcome, I do not come before you merely to express the pride which Paris feels at having been chosen by you and her happiness in again acting as your host.

I come before you solemnly to reaffirm the hope which our country places in the United Nations as the safeguard of world peace.

That is not a blind hope. The anxieties which we voiced before you three years ago are far from having been removed.

The difficulties have increased, as have the misunderstandings, the mistrust, the fanaticism and the violence, for blood has been shed; war—to which I shall attach no adjective—is still raging, bringing destruction and death in its train, while increasingly ominous threats are, as the report of your Secretary-General points out, darkening the hearts and the lives of the peoples of the world.

In the face of these threats which, in view of the interdependence of all nations, concern us all, individually and collectively, in face of the fears of the peoples we represent, who turn toward the United Nations as the supreme hope for their security and existence, it is our duty, when we weigh up the forces of peace, to ask ourselves the question: What can the United Nations do? To what extent is it capable of satisfying the hopes of the nations and of mankind?

The Struggle for Peace

When, six years ago, at the end of an appalling world war, the lessons of which were still fresh in everybody's mind, the Charter was unanimously signed, it appeared, and rightly, that the struggle for peace and collective security was inseparable from the struggle against ignorance, disease and poverty, and that by working for economic, social, legal and intellectual progress, in every form and on a world scale, we would thereby eliminate the causes of conflict and create conditions favorable for the political solution of the problems of peace.

Hence the great volume of work, done both by the councils of the United Nations itself and by specialized agencies—the activities and number of which show a gratifying tendency to increase in proportion to needs—work which in too many cases is practically unknown to the public.

I have had occasion in the past to stress this fact before those excellent national and interna-

tional associations and non-governmental organizations which have made themselves responsible for spreading knowledge of the United Nations and for providing the United Nations with the essential backing of the people's will. We must use all the modern media of information to make more and more people aware of the reality of the United Nations and of its work. Thus will we convince the skeptical, the hesitant and the lukewarm, all those who regard the international community as remote, Utopian goal of no immediate or practical significance.

It is fitting to mention the work accomplished by the specialized agencies in the fields of labor, agricultural development and public health. People must no longer, for example, be allowed to forget the millions of children who have been helped, the millions of children who have been immunized against tuberculosis thanks to the gigantic campaign conducted by the International Children's Emergency Fund and the International Children's Center.

People must be made aware of the fact that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is not only reducing illiteracy by multiplying centers of basic education but is preparing the way for universal and wholehearted cooperation by coordinating the work of international associations of specialists and by promoting the free movement of persons and scientific material for education and cultural purposes.

Refugee Organization Lauded

There is certainly no need for me to describe in detail what we already owe to all the specialized agencies, including the International Refugee Organization which has found new homes and new work for more than a million displaced persons.

Each of these organizations is a positive center of peace and cooperation. Together with the councils directly independent of the United Nations itself, they are the effective instruments of the fine expanded program of technical assistance for economic development, social welfare and public administration. Each day they add more reality to the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights which was approved unanimously by your Assembly in 1948 and the simultaneous, supervised and sincere application of which, by all the signatory countries, would suffice to provide the world with an era of peace, security and prosperity without precedent in history.

For, in truth, the problem we have to deal with is this: Whereas in economic, social and legal matters, and in education, the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations have, despite delay, hesitancy and occasional setbacks, been applied and have

benefited millions of human beings; whereas the foundations of international life marked by confidence and prosperity have been laid; whereas international groups of thinkers, scholars and experts are being set up in ever larger numbers so that through them it will be possible to consolidate and speed up the progress achieved; whereas all the nations are interdependent and hence, quite apart from any moral obligations, bound to live in unity—yet, in spite of all this, peace is insecure and the United Nations are struggling to perform its first duty under the Charter: to preserve further generations from the scourge of war.

How, then, can we put an end to the present crisis and so prevent another world conflict which would be absurd as it would be criminal?

Must Be Squarely Faced

Reflecting on the causes of wars, the great philosopher Henri Bergson said: "None of these difficulties is insurmountable if a sufficient portion of mankind is determined to surmount them. But they have to be squarely faced: We must know what we are agreeing to when we ask for abolition of war."

Accordingly, a first condition is that we must know determination. We must want peace. This means we must not agree that war is inevitable; it means we

must not allow ourselves to drift with events, but rather must anticipate, guide and master them; it means participating, in good time, in efforts to make armed collective security a reality—with all the consequences and all the responsibilities which such a commitment implies—even if for the time being the threat should appear only indirect.

And so we come to the second condition: We must know what we are agreeing to. The United Nations is not a state amongst states, nor is it a club or a forum where once a year governments meet to exchange ideas or polemics. It is the organization in which we are all associated. It will depend on its strength whether a world order of justice, peace and freedom, and hence our security, can be established. But the strength of the organization depends on ourselves and, in the final analysis, on our determination to agree to the sacrifices and limitations on sovereignty necessary for the organization and defense of peace and to those France has already solemnly committed herself, subject to the reciprocity and in keeping with the terms of the French Constitution.

For Collective Security

This country, which has not yet fully rebuilt its ruins, which is trying to transform Europe into a united and prosperous federation, open to all, and which, having learned from painful experience, does not regard the regional pacts concluded within the limits

of any organization as more than provisional and necessary instruments of joint defense. France accordingly supports, by tradition and on grounds of principle, all endeavors to strengthen collective security and will unhesitatingly associate herself with any concrete initiative likely to make collective security more effective. We have no fonder wish than

to see the establishment of permanent and simultaneous control in all countries of all armaments, whether conventional or atomic; it is our sincerest desire that an international army may gradually take the place of national armies, which would then become mere police forces; we ardently hope to see the day when persons, ideas and wealth will circulate freely and when the political systems which the peoples have given themselves will be respected by all without outside interference in any form or by any means.

Since, in order to obtain peace, it is obviously not enough to combat poverty and ignorance but to dispel fear and mistrust, and since peace is first and foremost a great act of trust, I will make bold to say that, if the distinguished men towards whom all anxious eyes are now turned were to come here to attend this session, not, of course, to participate directly in your proceedings but to establish human contact with each other, to exchange ideas personally, to consider their differences without any agenda or public debate, and to try, within the scope and in keeping with the principles of the United Nations, jointly to reduce the disagreements which paralyze the world, if this should happen, we would welcome them with a joy, which I am convinced, would become worldwide.

Statesmen can earn no greater distinction than to seek that peace which would enable the peoples to prosper in the path they have chosen and permit men to work in happiness and security in the free and pacified atmosphere of their own countries.

U. N. VIEWS HARDEN OVER SOUTH AFRICA

Journal and Guide
Condemnation on South-West
Issue Held Not Enough as
Scott Opens Tribal Plea
Sum. 12-9-51

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, Dec. 8—Strong sentiments were expressed in the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly today that something more than mere condemnation be invoked against South Africa for her treatment of the people of the mandated territory of South-West Africa.

These views, which found their strongest expression in speeches by the Latin-American delegates, were not always based on careful advance preparation. They were largely the spontaneous reaction to

a statement by the Rev. Michael Scott, Anglican missionary to the territory, who spoke at the committee's request on behalf of the Herero Nama and Berg Damara tribes.

Mr. Scott's statement today was confined to an account of the efforts of the chiefs of those tribes to respond to the Assembly's invitation to come to Paris to state their case against incorporation in the Union of South Africa.

He said that Chief Hosea Kutako, although over 80 years of age and lame, had traveled hundreds of miles already and was still waiting in the city of Windhoek for permission to come to Paris. The South African Government has refused to permit native delegates to leave the area.

In view of the South African Government's attitude, Mr. Scott suggested that the chief of the Herero tribe, who is now in British Bechuanaland, be invited instead. This tribe is, and has since before

World War I, been split between Bechuanaland and South-West Africa. The hereditary chief of the tribe, Frederick Raharuru, is in British territory and might be permitted to appear before the committee, Mr. Scott suggested.

Ecuador strongly supported this suggestion in view of the evident impossibility of any change in the attitude of the South African Government.

Mr. Scott, an ascetic-looking

minister, wearing the cloth of his calling, spoke slowly and with intense feeling of the suffering and oppression under which he said Negro residents of South-West Africa now live.

His statement was hailed by the Brazilian delegate, Senhora Rosalina Lisboa de Laragottti, as proof that "not all white men are savages."

The Iraqi delegate, Awni Khalidi, said the United Nations should persist in its efforts to force South Africa to submit the territory to United Nations trusteeship because

this was "a righteous enterprise and a godly cause."

While several speakers said that the time had come to do something more than ask South Africa to reconsider her position, the only resolution formally before the committee asks just that. The United States delegate, Francis B. Sayre, spoke in favor of this resolution.

The only other thing the Assembly could do besides airing the complaints of the native population against the South African racial policy would be to expel South Africa from the United Nations. While some Latin-Americans seemed in the mood to do this today, nobody has yet made a formal proposal to that effect.

Mr. Scott, himself, asked the committee to take no further action until it was possible to hear from the inhabitants themselves.

Oppressed Tribes Want To Be Heard

Journal and Guide
Chief Delegate Of
South Africa Walks
Out General Assembly
Lat. 12-22-51

PARIS (NNPA)—The United Nations Trusteeship Committee last Wednesday received word from a Southwest African chief that the Union of South Africa still had not replied to a request for permission to travel to accept a committee invitation to

appear and tell the committee of the oppression of native African tribes in Southwest Africa. *p. 5*

The chief asked for an impartial commission to come to the former German colony if the chiefs continued to be blocked from travel.

Non-factly Va.
EBEN DONGES, South Africa's chief delegate to the United Nations, said last Wednesday night that he was walking out of the General Assembly here in protest against the United Nations stand on Southwest Africa.

Donges, who is interior minister of South Africa, said the withdrawal was "temporary" and applied only to the plenary sessions of the Assembly and the Trusteeship Committee.

It was the committee's insistence on hearing witnesses from Southwest Africa that prompted the protest, he said. This is the first time in the history of the UN that a member nation has withdrawn from the Assembly.

Donges said his government's decision to withdraw would be communicated formally to Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, Assembly president. South Africa would continue to work on other UN committees, he said.

"I expect to return to Paris after consulting Prime Minister Daniel Malan and hope to bring back new instructions to contest the unconstitutional actions of the Trusteeship Committee when the Southwest Africa issue is before the General Assembly," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA has insisted that the UN violated the Union's rights in permitting witnesses to speak for Southwest Africa before the committee, which says it now has the League of Nations' jobs.

Southwest Africa is administered by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate, under which personal petitions were permitted from a mandated territory. South Africa has refused to comply with a UN Charter requirement for annual reports from non-self-governing territories.

DONGES HAD PREVIOUSLY urged Padilla Nervo to review the

Trusteeship Committee's action, but the president said he saw no valid reason to do so.

One thing that irritated the South Africans was the appearance as a witness of the Rev. Michael Scott, Church of England clergyman who has acted as spokesman for Herero tribesmen of Southwest Africa who favor UN control of the territory. The South Africans said it established a dangerous precedent.

The Trusteeship Committee adopted last Tuesday two resolutions appealing to South Africa to resume negotiations for UN supervision of the former Southwest Africa mandate area, and again urging that the area be put under UN trusteeship.

BY A VOTE OF 39 TO 5 with eight abstentions, the committee adopted a resolution offered by the United States and seven other countries "solemnly" appealing to South Africa to resume negotiations with the UN on the status of Southwest Africa.

By a vote of 33 to 0 with seventeen abstentions, including the United States, the committee adopted a resolution calling upon South Africa to place the disputed territory under the UN trusteeship.

The Trusteeship Committee's resolution calling upon South Africa under trusteeship will be the fourth such measure adopted by the Assembly. South Africa, which defied the three previous appeals, has incorporated the former German colony, taken over after World War I under League of Nations mandate.

FRANCIS B. SAYRE, United States representative, said his delegation would abstain from voting on the trusteeship proposal because it would serve no purpose except to cheapen resolutions.

He supported the joint resolution "solemnly" appealing for a resumption of negotiations on the basis of an international court opinion holding that South Africa cannot alter the mandated status of the territory alone.

US Abstains From Voting On Question

Journal and Guide
Violation Of Human
Rights Denounced

By Mrs. Roosevelt

Lat. 12-15-51
PARIS — (NNPA) — The United States last Wednesday abstained from voting for the United Nations Trusteeship Committee to extend an invitation to a representative of oppressed native African tribes in Southwest Africa to appear and express their grievances against the Union of South Africa.

Despite opposition by European colonial nations and with South Africa continuing to boycott the Trusteeship Committee, the invitation was adopted by a 41-to-0 vote with the United States and ten other nations not voting.

The invitation was extended to the Rev. Michael Scott to testify as an expert on Southwest Africa, pending arrival of tribal chiefs, who appear to be having travel difficulties.

Non-factly Va.
ONLY A FEW HOURS earlier, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, American delegate, proposed that the UN Social Committee adopt two separate binding covenants on human rights—one covering the political and social field, and the other on economic, social and cultural issues.

Mrs. Roosevelt denounced the "systematic and deliberate" violations of human rights by some governments which she did not identify. The UN, she said, must move ahead to "develop new methods for advancing human liberty" by adopting the two treaties.

THE ACTION OF Francis B. Sayre, United States representative on the Trusteeship Committee, seemed to have little relation to Mrs. Roosevelt's address. He expressed opposition to hearing the representatives of the African tribes by joining representatives of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Israel, and Norway in abstaining.

The approved resolution, submitted by Lebanon, invites Rev. Mr. Scott, an English missionary with credentials, to speak for the Herero tribes of Southwest Africa, to address the committee.

THE COMMITTEE VOTED on November 16 to give a hearing to a delegation of Herero tribal chieftains, but thus far they have not received passports from the South African government. The United States also abstained on that vote, just as it had refused to support UN consideration of a complaint of Arab nations accusing France of violating the human rights of the Moroccans.

In a letter to the General Assembly president, South Africa said the invitation to the Herero chieftains was illegal and that it would take no further part in the deliberations of the Trusteeship Committee.

SOUTH AFRICA has repeatedly defied UN resolutions asking it to place Southwest Africa, a former German colony, under the UN trusteeship system. South Africa administers the 318,000 square mile territory under a League of Nations mandate and has refused to comply with a UN Charter requirement for annual reports on non-self-governing territories. The territory has a population of 300,000 natives and 30,000 whites.

Opposing the invitation to the Herero spokesman, John N. S. Buchan (Lord Tweesmuir) of the British delegation, said the Trusteeship Committee was "an assembly of states" and could not be addressed by an individual. Representatives of the other colonial nations said an invitation was unnecessary because the committee already had invited the Herero chieftains.

THE DELEGATE OF YEMEN said South Africa had insulted the Trusteeship Committee in writing. The delegate of Iraq opposed any further communications to South Africa. "We have been wooing this lady too long," he said.

The English missionary is in Paris, but had not finished preparing his speech when the commit-

tee voted to hear him. In a previous appearance before the UN, he gave a comprehensive account of South African mistreatment of the natives.

MRS. ROOSEVELT asked the Social Committee to recommend the two separate human rights covenants, to be open for signatures and ratification at the same time. She said the United States favored completion of these covenants by the Human Rights Commission in time for their adoption by the General Assembly next year.

Mrs. Roosevelt's speech indicated apprehension by the State Department that the United States Senate would refuse to ratify the human rights covenant.

"To insist on the inclusion of all the provisions in one covenant will delay the coming into force of any covenant on human rights," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

South Africa's boycott of the committee started when a resolution to invite the chiefs of several South West Africa tribes to come to Paris to present their views on the trusteeship question was adopted three weeks ago.

The delegation spokesman emphasized that the recall of Mr. Donges and abstention from Assembly plenary sessions did not mean that South Africa was walking out of the United Nations.

PARIS, Dec. 12—Even with the recall of Mr. Donges the remainder of the South African delegation was expected to remain in Paris in case the Assembly reversed the stand of the Trusteeship Committee on the territorial question.

A letter from Hosea Kutako, Herero tribal chief, whose invitation to appear before the committee precipitated the South African boycott, was read aloud to the committee today. The chief said that the tribal delegation still had not received travel documents by the Union Government.

SOUTH AFRICAN AIDE RECALLED FROM U.N.

James
**Chief Delegate Is Summoned
for Conference on Dispute
Over South-West Area**

James 12-13-51
PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP)—South Africa recalled her chief delegate to the United Nations tonight for consultations on the touchy question of trusteeship for South West Africa.

The South African delegation, headed by Interior Minister T. E. Donges, has boycotted the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee for three weeks because it contends that the question of South West Africa's future is not under United Nations jurisdiction.

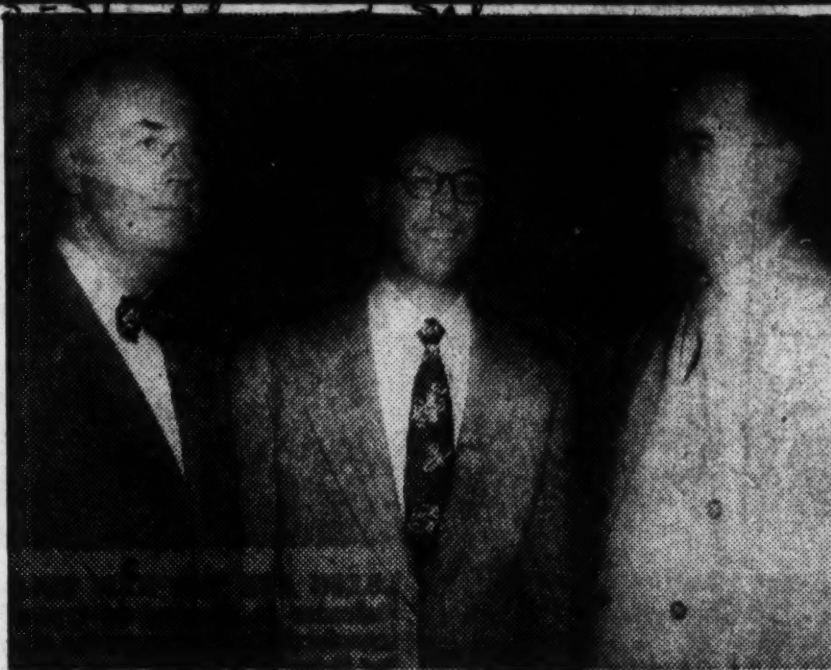
Mr. Donges plans to leave Paris within a few days. A delegation spokesman said he would return when the South West African question came before the full Assembly session. The spokesman added that the rest of the delegation would stay away from the Assembly's plenary sessions while Mr. Donges was conferring in Pretoria. He added, however, that the delegates would participate in all bodies except the Trusteeship Committee.

P. 11
The committee yesterday adopted two resolutions. One was aimed at trying to get South Africa to negotiate a settlement for the future of the disputed territory, and the other urged that South West Africa be placed under United Nations trusteeship.

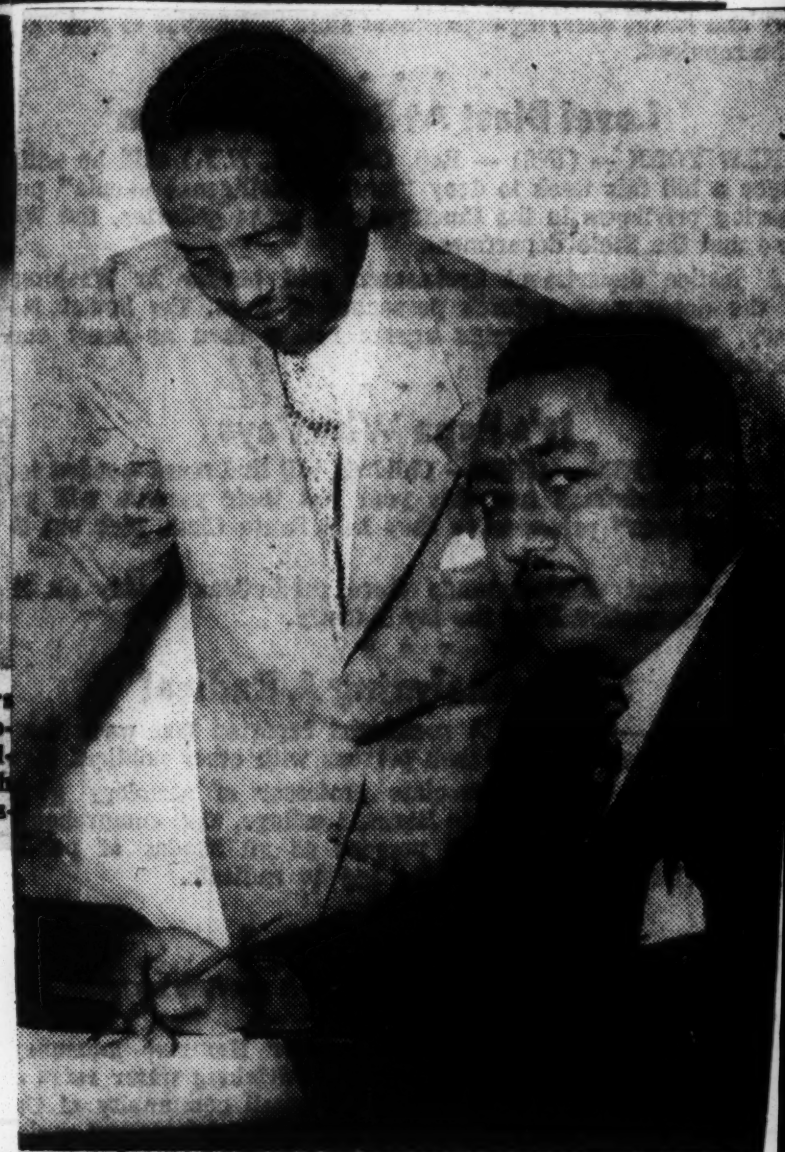
Liberia, Ethiopia Sit In On Japanese Peace Conference



LIBERIA, West Africa, was among 51 countries represented at historic Japanese peace treaty conference in San Francisco. Liberian delegation (photo at left) included Gabriel L. Dennis, seated, Liberian secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs, and standing, left to right: Raymond Horace, solicitor general; J. Rudolph Grimes, advisor; James N. Anderson, member of the sen-



ate, and J. Henry Swaray, chief of the division of diplomatic affairs and secretary of the delegation. Chatting in the Fairmont hotel lobby just before address by President Truman are left to right: Edwin J. Regan, 5th senatorial district, California legislature; Ralph M. Brown, 30th assembly district, California legislature, and Assembly W. Byron Rumford, 17th district, of Berkeley.



ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION to the peace conference included (seated) Menbere Yayehirad, Ethiopian minister to Mexico, who headed the delegation, and Mesfin Begashet, first secretary of the Ethiopian embassy in Washington, D. C. — Joseph photos.

Haiti, Ethiopia, Liberia *A first American* Sign Japanese Treaty

By JOCK WILLIAMS

SAN FRANCISCO (ANP)—Haiti, Ethiopia, and Liberia are among the 52 nations of the world represented here over the past week for the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, thus officially ending the eastern phase of World War II. War between the Allies

and Germany, however, has not been officially concluded.

Papers were signed Saturday, Sept. 8 at 12 noon thus ending a war with Japan which started Dec. 7, 1941 when the Japanese pulled a sneak attack on United States forces at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.

Victory Over Hatred

In a statement on the peace negotiations, Jacques Leger, minister of foreign affairs for Haiti, declared

"The treaty is a victory of charity over hatred, over vengeance. It shows a great and decided progress in our political relationships."

Delegates from Haiti lived at the

St. Francis Hotel; those from Ethiopia at the St. Francis, and from Liberia, the Mark Hopkins.

Methodist Leaders Hear Ambassador Austin



Methodist leaders, in photo above, converse with ambassador Warren Austin following his address before group from the denomination attending peace seminar at the United Nations at Lake Success, March 27th-30th. Left to right, Bishop Charles W. Brashares, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Muriel Ballard, Washington; Ambassador Austin, and the Rev. Levi Miller, Baltimore, executive secretary of Christian Education in the Washington Conference.

EIGHT NEGRO AMERICANS are included among the 1,700 persons listed in the new biographical dictionary, "Who's Who in the United Nations," published in Yonkers, N. Y., recently by Christian E. Burekel and Associates.

The book contains biographical sketches of key persons associated with the U. N.

Best known of the Negroes listed is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, top-ranking director of the trusteeship division, who was awarded the Nobel peace prize for his part in averting war between Israel and the Arab states.

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, alternate U. S. representative to the fifth general assembly, also is listed, being the first Negro American to represent this country in the U. N.

Others are James A. Bough, chief of the Caribbean section, trusteeship division; Dr. Ben Carruthers, department of social affairs; Dr. William H. Dean, department of economic affairs;

Ernest C. Gray, international refugee organization; Dr. James S. Peterson, U. N. Relief for Palestine refugees, Gaza, Palestine, and Alvin M. Rucker, International Labor office.

United Nations News

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (ANP)—Legislation which would enable active prospecting for oil in Native Reserve Areas in the Union of South Africa is pending in the Union parliament.

It is reported that, on moving the second reading of the Natural Oils Amendment bill in the

House of Assembly on Feb. 22, 1951, the South African Minister of Mines referred to the current interest in oil possibilities in Northwest Natal, particularly in Zululand, the greater part of which is comprised of Native Reserves.

The present Natural Oils act does not apply to such lands and the proposed amendment is designed to remove such restrictions. The amendment bill supposedly "provides that the same rights and financial benefits be accorded native trusts and individual native landowners as is authorized for Europeans under the original act."

Dr. Ernest B. Kalibala, graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) and Harvard universities, is now serving in the capacity of regional advisor on Africa of the Technical Assistance administration of the United Nations. Dr. Kalibala is expressly familiar with the principal problems relating to Uganda.

The Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations has reported that in the period Apr. 3, 1948 to Feb. 28, 1951, Ethiopia exported \$71,000 in goods to the Western zone of Germany.

In the three-year period Portuguese Africa has exported in goods \$1,440,000 to France, \$655,000 to Austria, and \$789,000 to Denmark; Haiti has sent in goods \$298,000 to France, \$62,000 to Italy, \$4,231,000 to Belgium-Luxembourg, and \$105,000 to Denmark; the Belgian Congo has exported goods valued at \$4,380,000 to the United Kingdom, \$394,000 to France, \$2,345,000 to the Western Zone of Germany, \$43,000 to Italy, and \$613,000 to Austria.

All the shipments were paid for by the recipient countries out of funds allocated for that purpose by the European Recovery program.

Perhaps 150,000,000 families in Asia now live in crowded, unsanitary, sub-standard quarters. This is the estimate of Asian countries' officials, as reported by a four-

member UN Tropical Housing mission.

The mission has just concluded



DR. ERNEST B. KALIBALA, now at United Nations headquarters.

a survey of housing conditions in India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya and Singapore.

The housing problem ranks second only to the food problem in some of these countries, according to official statements. Health authorities maintain that the ravages of tuberculosis cannot be controlled so long as the overcrowded conditions in rural and urban housing continue.

In millions of cases, crowding is at the rate of two or more families per room. Ventilation and sanitation range from the worst to fairly satisfactory.

UN Service

The mission has suggested that the United Nations render service by furnishing technical assistance in regional planning by providing professional experts to initiate regional surveys, to advise on regional development plans and to help in professional training.

If the United Nations follows the advice made by India's Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar at a recent session of the Economic and Social council relative to the establish-

ment of a regional economic commission for Africa, the housing conditions in Africa would be reported in an objective manner by impartial experts.

Uganda, Swaziland, and other territories and colonies.

Dr. Joseph Jablow, Brooklyn college anthropologist, has arrived in Liberia to direct a UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural organization technical assistance mission.

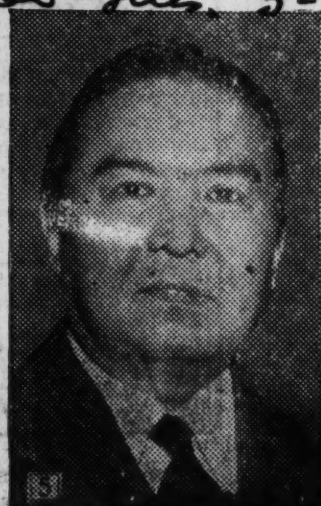
He will help in strengthening Liberia's educational system, as well as the faculty of Liberia college in Monrovia. Dr. Jablow and another American, David Mayer,

of NYU's Psychology department, will further aid Liberian educators in the development of aptitude tests for pupils.

The commission on the status of women, a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social council, has released a report dealing with the status of women in non-self-governing territories.

The subject matter of the re-

Prominent Figures in U.N. General Assembly



Among the most prominent figures of the United Nations General Assembly, now meeting in its Fifth Session, are the chairmen of its six main committees, shown here with Assembly President Nasrollah Entezam (1) of Iran. The chairmen are Dr. Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez (2) of Colombia, Political Committee; Dr. Gustavo

Gutierrez (3) of Cuba, Economic Committee; Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart (4) of the Netherlands, Social Committee; Prince Wan Waithayakon (5) of Thailand, Trusteeship Committee; the Maharaja Jam Sahed of Nawanagar (6) of India, Budgetary Committee; and Doctor Vladimir Outrata (7) of Czechoslovakia, Legal Committee.



SENATOR JANE VIALLE — Congo-born Jane Vialle, French colored journalist who represents one million Africans of Ubangi-Shari, French Equatorial Africa, in the Upper House of the French Parliament, is in New York as a member of the U. N. Committee on Slavery. Mme. Vialle has made a special study of survivals of slavery in Black Africa for this committee. She has been a member of Parliament since 1945.

The Gallup Poll**Eisenhower Leads List of 10 Most Admired Men in World**

By Dr. George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 30.—Gov. Earl Warren, Gen. George Marshall, Vice President Alben W. Barkley.

If it were left to the American public to pick the man of the year, that man would be Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Of all the men in the world whom the American public has heard or read about, he is voted the one they most admire.

In fact, he gets as many votes as the next two favorites put together.

Next to Eisenhower come Gen. Douglas MacArthur, President Truman; Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of England, and former President Herbert Hoover in that order.

Every year interviewers for the American Institute of Public Opinion put the following question to a balanced cross-section of the American public:

"What man that you have heard or read about, living today in any part of the world, do you admire the most?"

The top men, in order of frequency of mention, are as follows:

1. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower
2. Gen. Douglas MacArthur
3. President Truman
4. Winston Churchill
5. Herbert Hoover
6. Senator Robert A. Taft
7. Bernard Baruch
8. Pope Pius XII
9. Dr. Ralph Bunche
10. Gen. Thomas G. Dewey

Dr. Bunche, Trusteeship Director of the United Nations, was honored in 1950 with the Nobel peace prize. He is the only newcomer to this year's list of the 10 top choices.

The institute's man-of-the-year surveys have been conducted annually since 1946. The public's top choice both in 1946 and 1947 was General MacArthur. In 1948 and 1949 President Truman led the list.

In today's survey, many names were singled out for mention by the persons interviewed. Besides the top 10, these men received prominent mention:

Albert Einstein, Harold Stassen, India's Prime Minister Nehru,

One interesting sidelight of this year's survey is that General Eisenhower gets more votes from women than he does from men.

The general, who has just completed an inspection tour of Europe's armies and armaments, has for over a year been the leading choice for President in 1952 among Republican voters questioned coast to coast by the Institute.

Army War College Hears Dr. Bunche

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations, was a guest lecturer at the Army War college at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Monday morning, Feb. 26.

Bunche, UN mediator in the Palestine situation and 1950 Nobel peace prize winner, addressed the 100 Army officers who are attending war college in a closed session. He spoke to them on the general international situation and upon the Far Eastern situation.

Afterwards, he told newspaper reporters at a press conference that his hopes for peace are still high. He said, "There is no indication that any nation, including Russia, is hell-bent on having a third World War."

Dr. Bunche returned Monday afternoon to Washington, leaving from the Kansas City municipal airport.



DR. BUNCHE AWARDS BROTHERHOOD MEDAL—William Martinez, 11-year-old member of New York's Police Athletic league, is pictured as he was presented the Brotherhood Award medal by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations mediator. The youngster who belongs to the Miccio Pal Center in Brook-

lyn won the medal when his poster on brotherhood was selected as the best of 200 submitted. Looking on are Police Commissioner James E. Nolan, right, president of P.A.L., William's winning poster, "An American Ideal—Brotherhood," is in the background.—INS Photo.

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Now, Faulkner would have got my vote; I thought it well deserved, and I was proud for Mississippi. But I was under the understanding that the Oscar he got was not all embracing, and only included his fiction — not Communist statements about law. Are you a Judge, also? You've long been noted for being a screw ball, even though you do write like I like to see writing "writ." No one could have written "Turn About" and "As I Lay Dying" without deserving a prize, but is that license to remove an appendix or take sides with liars and traitors against our Mississippi courts.

"Why, Mr. Bunchel!" (That's a quotation from one of your books, Mr. Faulkner). If you think we have peace, check up in Korea or wire MacArthur; and while we are checking, where is Judy — and I don't mean Holliday — I mean Coplon? One thing about that kind of traitor, Mr. Faulkner, they don't win prizes — they sometimes get off too light or have pressure groups delay their date with the chair like in Willie's case, but they don't win prizes — not even tarnished ones — that reek of a Judas kiss.

buying your books any more. More translations into Russia is your best bet, Mr. Faulkner, or are there enough Communist in this country to tide you over until you hit the jack pot again.



Oscars From Dr. Bunche—

All About Eve, and **Darryl F. Zanuck**, right, who produced it, in star-studded Academy Award ceremonies in Hollywood last Thursday. Dr. Bunche is the only Negro who ever presented an Academy award.—Douglas Photo.

UNITED STATES WARNED:

Make Democracy Real or Lose World-Bunche

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

NEW YORK—Today the United States is face to face with the grim necessity of making democracy a reality at home or of running the risk of losing the worldwide ideological struggle now raging between it on one hand and Communist Russia on the other.

This is the essence of statements by a group of solemn speakers at the dinner honoring Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Prize winner and director of UN's Trusteeship Division. The testimonial, attended by some 1500 guests, was held at Hotel Commodore.

In a speech that was hard hitting, though garbed in the language of diplomacy, Dr. Bunche pointed out many of the contradictions between democratic ideals and democracy as it is practiced in the United States.

Qualified Democracy Tainted

"We cannot convert the vast masses of Asia and Africa to a democracy qualified by color. Even Europe is no little baffled by that type of democracy," the UN aide declared.

We must face the facts honestly, he said. Those who may have found comfort in the concept of gradualism on the assumption that time would eliminate the problem, "now find that time has caught up with us," he pointed out, adding:

"Today, our country needs desperately its maximum strength, its maximum manpower, unity and moral leadership. But in this very hour, our resources of man power are squandered in racial strife and racial barriers to employment."

Moral Leadership Suffers

Continuing along this line, Dr. Bunche said our unity is disrupted by racial and religious animosities and our prestige and moral leadership in the world suffer from the contradiction between democracy as preached and democracy as practiced.

Not only have these contradictions cost the United States prestige and good will abroad, but the cost also has been more lives than we have needed to lose on far-off

battlefields, he said.

"In the future these costs in the lives of fine American boys—white, black, brown, yellow and red—could be far greater," Dr. Bunche warned.

"Puzzling Manifestation"

Referring to the colored GI in Korea, Dr. Bunche had this to say:

"He is fighting courageously for the principles of freedom and democracy. He is dying for these principles. Yet he finds himself in undemocratic, segregated, all-colored units."

"This is a puzzling manifestation of democracy at work for him (the GI)," Dr. Bunche added, "if it is not puzzling to the enemies. It must be noted by them with pleasure as further grist for their propaganda mill."

Suggests Two Courses

Dr. Bunche said that in this critical period we must do two things:

"We must exert an extraordinary effort to put our interracial house in order; and

"We must strive by our deeds to convince watchful peoples everywhere that we not only profess democracy, but that we deeply believe in it and live it, and that it is applicable to and good for all people, whatever their color or creed."

The same grim note dominated the speech delivered by Walter White, executive secretary of the national NAACP which sponsored the testimonial.

Hatred of Whites Revealed

With reference to military setbacks UN forces have suffered in Korea, Mr. White declared:

"Korea and China have revealed the dismaying distrust and even implacable hatred of white people by the majority of two-thirds of the world's population who are colored."

The NAACP's executive secretary brushed aside the belief held by some that non-Communist nations of the world are dependent on America's moral, political, economic and military aid.

"Our gravest peril is in not recognizing that this is a two-way street," Mr. White asserted. He

said we are dependent upon them as they are upon us.

Points Out Our Dependence

In support of this argument, he declared:

"Ninety-six per cent of our manganese comes from India, Africa and Brazil.

"All of our tin comes from Asia and South America. Eighty-eight per cent of our cobalt, essential to making of jet engines, comes from Africa.

"The world's largest supply of uranium comes from the Belgian Congo. Practically all of our raw rubber comes from Asia. Most of our silk comes from Japan.

"More than half of our tungsten ore, without which high speed cutting tools cannot be made, comes from China, Burma and the Malay Peninsula. Most of our bauxite comes from South America and our mica from India."

Mr. White asked:

"What would happen to our industries should Soviet Russia gain control of those areas and shut us off from these ingredients of industry?"

"How long would the United States itself continue to exist as a free power?"

Democracy vs. Double Standard

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Educational Fund, interpreted the entire issue as a fight for democracy against a double standard.

He said, "We may have a true democracy if we want it, or we may continue a double standard of citizenship if we want it; but we cannot have both."

Until the guarantees of freedom and equality are made real to the humblest of our citizens, Dr. Tobias said, we shall be internally unhappy, we shall be internally unhappy from without.

HONORS INCIDENTAL, UN AIDE SAYS:

Bunche Shares Acclaim With 15 Million Tan Americans

By RALPH J. BUNCHE

(Editor's Note, Excerpts from an address on "Equal Justice—Under Law" delivered by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, during a dinner given in his honor in NYC by the NAACP.)

That I should be honored here tonight is of purely incidental significance. I am only one of some 15,000,000 colored Americans in this country—one tenth of the population—Americans all. It is they who are truly honored.

For they, and their mothers and fathers before them, and their ancestors before them, have had much to bear; their trials and tribulations have been great; their road has been hard. They have endlessly toiled in the fields and the factories. They have had great fortitude and greater faith.

One Imperative Goal

Their eyes, their minds, their hearts have always been fixed on the one imperative goal—equality and integration in the African society, full and unqualified American citizenship.

These 15 million colored Americans, like their forbears, are good, solid Americans. There are none better. They have given unstintingly to their country, through all its history, their sweat, their tears, their blood. They have never failed, never will when their country calls.

If I am proud tonight, it is because I am this kind of American—an American descended from sturdy stock. It is of no relevance that I am the "grandson of a slave," as the printed invitation to this dinner puts it.

Lauds Maternal Grandma

That my maternal grandmother was four years of age and in Texas at the time of the Emancipation has no special significance in view of the social history of our nation. That she became a woman of great moral strength and a staunch defender of the dignity and equality of all men had very great significance for me, since I came up under her strong influence.

The colored American moves steadily forward. But let us not deceive ourselves. The start was

very late and the indispensable objective of unqualified integration and equality of all citizens without regard to color, is still far off.

We are comfortably assembled here tonight, but we need not travel very far to encounter difficulty in acquiring accommodation for an audience as diversified as this one. Indeed, we need not go out of the city at all to find evidences of discrimination in such vital areas as housing and employment.

Think of GI in Korea

Let us think for a moment of the colored GI in far-off Korea. At this very hour, in company with comrades of varied races and nationalities, he is fighting courageously for the principles of freedom and democracy, and he is dying for them.

He is fighting for your future and mine. He is fighting under twin flags—of the United States, whose Constitution guarantees equality of treatment for all of its citizens, and the United Nations, whose cardinal principle is the equality of all people. Opposite him are the North Koreans and Chinese Communist forces.

Yet, to a considerable extent, unlike his fellow colored Americans in the Navy and Air Force, he finds himself in undemocratic, segregated all-colored Army units.

Nor can this colored GI in Korea help but reflect that though the enemies opposite him are Communist, non-colored Communists in his own country enjoy political and economic rights and privileges which he has never enjoyed.

Real Show of Loyalty

They can freely enter places—schools, hospitals, clinics, hotels,

sourceful people. When we have had problems, and they have been legion, we have faced them frankly—we have never been afraid of self-criticism. We have lifted our heads, our hands and hearts and have solved our problems. This has been a great source of our strength.

Must Pull Out of Stupor

We are capable of doing the same with the race problem, once we set our minds to it and

should put to himself: it is a question of the conscience of our society in the face of such unique loyalty and devotion. We may hang our heads in shame, and perhaps we should; but I fail to see how it would help the colored American any if every one should go about with his conscience holding his head down. Americans have always been a heads-up, proud, dynamic and re-

But in this mid-century year, there is a pressing question which every right-thinking American

face it honestly and resolutely, once we pull out of the stupor induced by the false and defeatist assumption that it is a problem which it must take us scores of years, even centuries, to solve.

Of course, we cannot eradicate prejudices overnight. I seek no miracles. But neither is there anything sacrosanct about the present rate of advance. The pace of progress can be greatly accelerated if many more of our organizations and institutions—schools, churches, labor unions, industries and civic organizations—put a stronger shoulder to the wheel.

I feel certain that the great majority of Americans believe in our democratic way of life and are willing that all citizens, of whatever color or creed, enjoy it. But on the color problem our thinking has become obfuscated by illusions, myths, shibboleths. By and large we have been too complacent about it.

Not a Southern Problem

The color problem is not a Southern problem; it is a national, an all-American problem. In varying intensity, it covers the country. So long as such practices widely persist, so long as they are tolerated anywhere in the land, they represent America: they represent you and me as part and parcel of the American way.

They affect the life and the future of every American, irrespective of color.

We cannot convert the vast masses of Asia and Africa to a democracy qualified by color. Even Europe is no little baffled by that type of democracy.

We must face the facts honestly. Those who may have found comfort in gradualism on the assumption that time, seen as an inexorable solvent, would eliminate the problem, now find that time has caught up with us.

To me, it seems these are neither superhuman nor impossible tasks for our country. It does require that people of different colors or creeds must begin to class each other to their bosoms. It requires no revolution other than a psychological one.

It does require a substantial change in the attitudes of many of our citizens and many of our legislators.

Nothing New to America

This is nothing new in the history of the United States. Within the past century we have seen radical changes in the attitudes of native Americans toward many incoming groups—toward the Irish, the Scandinavian, the Polish, the Italians, the Germans, the Chinese, the Latin-Americans, the English and the American Indians.

I am a native-born American

as were my ancestors as far back as I can trace ancestry. This is my country. I have, to be sure, suffered racial rebuffs and indignities and encountered racial obstacles here, some of which I have surmounted and others not.

But I have also enjoyed many and great benefits. I understand my country and am devoted to it. I am deeply conscious of my obligations and my responsibilities as a citizen. I believe in my country and its democratic way of life.

I like the freedom, the rights and dignity of the individual and the principle of equality of peoples for which it stands. I know of few colored Americans who would not share these views.

Bunche gets 1st Princeton award to Negro

PRINCETON, N. J. — First honorary degree in the 200-year-history of Princeton university to be awarded to a Negro went here last week to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.

Bunche was cited in the presentation by Dean Donald B. Aldrich, official university orator, for his "knowing appraisal and statesmanlike leadership in human affairs."

The citation, for a doctor of laws degree, read in part:

"His singleness of purpose brings people to the point of conciliation, and his sincerity and simplicity inspire in them confident hope. He is a world citizen ever willing to accept a great share of hazard as of honor."

Princeton Honor for Dr. Bunche

PRINCETON, N. J. — (ANP) — Another honor came to Dr. Ralph Bunche this week when Princeton University awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to the official and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize.

The citation of the university, where Negro undergraduate students have only been admitted in recent years, read: "Where human affairs need a knowing appraisal and statesmanlike leadership, peo-

draft him because he can be led." Others awarded honorary degrees included Grenville Clark, well-known corporation lawyer, and Walter W. Stewart, recent chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the General Education Board.

UN's Contribution of Food in India



DR. RALPH BUNCHE, director of the UN Trusteeship division and chairman of the UN Secretariat's Committee for Food Relief to India, was snapped last week presenting a \$11,000 check to George E. H. Marshall of UNICEF for food for India. The check was made up of contributions from the UN staff members. Looking on are, left to right: T. A. Raman of India, secretary of the UN Secretariat committee for Food Relief to India; UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie, and Assistant Secretary-General Chamaladharee Lall, also of India. (ANP)

Ralph Bunche Elected To Red Cross Board

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, distinguished official of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, was elected a member of the board of governors of the American National Red Cross at its annual meeting at Harvard campus, Columbia university, here this week.

Dr. Bunche in accepting the assignment, expressed his appreciation for the honor conferred upon him. He succeeded Claude A. Barnett of Chicago who in retiring after five year's service, gave high praise to the Red Cross as a great humanitarian organization.

Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee remains a member of the board and is president of the Tuskegee institute chapter of Red Cross.

Bunche Calls For Build Up Of United Nations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche last Thursday called for the build up of the military power of the United Nations to provide an overwhelming force to crush aggression in the future "speedily and conclusively."

The Korean war never would have started if such a military force had existed, said Dr. Bunche, director of the UN Trusteeship Division and 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

"The veto notwithstanding," said Dr. Bunche, "the U. N. could have been prepared to put forward in peace the kind of effort they put forth in war."

"They did not," he told the opening session of the 46th annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, "and peace and the U. N. have been placed in extremely grave jeopardy."

Dr. Bunche declared "the failure of the U. N. and war or success of the U. N. and peace are the sole prospects today." He added that although "peace is proving to be most illusive," he nevertheless believes that "war will not come." But, he continued, "I admit this may be a feeling born of hope."

The speaker said the need of the times is for fewer irresponsible statements by public leaders and more constructive action in the cause of world peace.

"Apparently only Congressmen take advantage of the full right of freedom of utterance today and speak with all the stops out," he said. Others, such as those working in the U. N., believe that their primary mission is to "solve differences rather than air them" and to work "quietly out of the public eye."

The present weakness of the U. N., Dr. Bunche said, is due largely to complacency, common to all nations during time of peace.

Dr. Bunche emphasized that his remarks on Korea did not mean the fight has been lost. U. N. forces will continue the Korean battle as long as possible, he said.

"One may point to mistakes in Korea or charge aggressors," he said, "but all that is really useful now is to salvage something out of the situation."

Recently returned from a trip to Sweden, where he became the first

political scientist since Woodrow Wilson to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, Dr. Bunche said the anti-Communist European nations' greatest fear is that the United States might turn back to isolation in reaction to the reverses in Korea. Former President Hoover's recent speech urging concentration on Western Hemisphere defense heightened this anxiety, he said.

Dr. Bunche cited continuing discrimination against racial and religious groups, singling out Washington as a notable illustration of lack of progress.

"The Capitol should provide a shining example of democracy at work," Dr. Bunche said. "Washington, unfortunately, hardly provides such an example."

Phelps-Stokes to Give Dinner Honoring Bunche

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund will give a dinner in honor of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN trusteeship division director, at the Savoy Plaza Hotel here Jan. 18.

Bunche to Help Judge Lane Bryant Award

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, current Nobel Peace award winner, will be among the judges to consider the annual Lane Bryant Award for 1950.

The \$1000 prize is awarded annually to "the individual or group whose voluntary, nonremunerative efforts improved community living and thereby strengthened the basic unit of the nation—the American home." The 1949 winner was the League of Women Voters of Des Moines, Iowa.

Raphael Malsin, president of Lane Bryant, said that in addition to Dr. Bunche the award committee will include Ruth Bryan Rohde, former Minister to Denmark; Sen. Paul H. Douglas, of Illinois; Dr. Mary Fisher Mangmuir, president of the Child Study

Assn. of America, and Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Prof. Robert K. Merton, associate director of the bureau of applied social research at Columbia University, will be adviser to the judges.

School Is Named For Dr. Bunche

BROOKSHIRE, Tex. — The new Ralph J. Bunche Elementary and High School of Brookshire Texas, will be formally dedicated on February 4, 1951. Mr. Joel Harris is the principal.

In a letter received by Dr. Bunche in December in which he accepted the honor, he stated that due to pressing duties with the United Nations he would be unable to attend.

The new school with 13 rooms has the outstanding feature of having conference tables and chairs in place of the regular desks. Classes have been held in the new school since December 13.

Mr. Mortiz V. Craven, one of the 13 teachers in the school, suggested naming the school for Bunche shortly after he was selected to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Detroit Honors Dr. Ralph Bunche

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DETROIT — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche dashed in and out of Detroit for a few hours Wednesday evening to be honored by his hometown.

Mayor Cobo and the city council presented a framed tribute to the director of the United Nations trusteeship council.

In flying to Detroit Dr. Bunche broke a pledge that he would not leave his desk until the world crisis had been solved. It seems that he had canceled all engagements but the Detroit one. He was back on the UN job the next morning.

Dr. Bunche winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, declared once more that hopes for world peace lay in the UN. He said:

"If the United States withdrew from the UN it would be an act of suicide. We may cry to be free of the troubles of the world, but we are in an international age, and that cannot be changed."

An overflow audience of admirers heard Dr. Bunche in the auditorium of the Detroit Institute of Art. Councilman Mary V. Beck presented the tribute to Dr. Bunche. It read:

"The citizens of Detroit are proud that the early years of Dr. Bunche's life were spent in a city famed for assisting in the emancipation of his forebears and in an environment which inspired him to achievements resulting in international distinction."

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Dr. Bunche Delivers Commencement Talk At Williams College

WILLIAMSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN Trusteeship division, delivered the commencement address at Williams college here Sunday, and at the same time was awarded one of eight honorary degrees conferred upon prominent citizens throughout the state and nation.

In his address before graduating students, he said "there are some Americans who would have the U. S. conduct its foreign affairs on a juvenile basis. These persons advised us to draw lines, to issue darts, and to swagger about with an atomic chip on the shoulder."

He, however, pointed out the UN "recognizes that a weapon of even greater effectiveness than the atomic bomb is the strong appeal of peace to the peoples of the world."

AIDING HEART-HANDICAPPED CHILDREN



Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Prize winner and one of the co-chairmen named to serve on thirtieth anniversary committee of Irvington House, receiving a plastic heart from Maria Valentini, a young patient at the institution. Mrs. Robert W. Sarnoff, who also is serving on a committee to aid Irvington House, is looking on.

Irvington House at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., pioneer research center and school-sanitarium for children with heart handicaps, will observe its thirtieth anniversary next spring with a series of special events culminating with a ball on May 4 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Irvington House is affiliated medically with the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center.

Mayor Impellitteri has been

appointed honorary chairman of the sponsoring committee, with Winthrop Rockefeller as chairman. Others on the committee are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Lady Jane Sparks, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Arthur Gray and Adrian P. Burke. Research studies at Irvington House have provided one of the nation's major sources of information about the effects of sulfa and penicillin in the treatment of rheumatic heart disease.

Irvington House Observing Its 30th Year



Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, co-chairman of the anniversary committee, receiving a plastic heart—symbol of the cause which he is aiding—from Maria Valentini, a young heart patient at Irvington House. Holding Maria on her lap is Mrs. Robert W. Sarnoff, co-chairman of the committee for the anniversary ball

chairman. The institution was established at Mineola, L. I., and was operated there until 1924, when the directors bought the present site, the Luke estate at Irvington-on-Hudson. A four-story building was erected, establishing the pattern for the institutional care of heart-handicapped children. Affiliated with the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, Irvington House teaches youthful victims of heart disease to live normally and to enter upon adult life without fear.

of his idea by declaring: "I am very happy that Dr. Bunche has finally received a deserved toast to his world statesmanship. I pray that he continue in his great work in seeking world peace."

Dr. Bunche Gets "Toast" To His Achievement

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. (ANP).—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations and Nobel Peace winner, recently was presented a case of vintage wine as a "toast to his achievement in world statesmanship." Honors were given by the Wine Growers guild with offices in Los Angeles, Calif. The New York office sent the choice wine to the UN leader. Receipt by Dr. Bunche, thus climaxed nearly two months of hoping by a former United Nations public relations representative, Yeoman P. Thompson of Chicago, the man who proposed the toast. It so happens that Thompson, on his own, offered the wines as a

toast to Dr. Bunche when he first learned that the UN diplomat had won the Nobel Peace Prize. By the time Dr. Bunche had accepted, Thompson's work with the guild had been completed, and his idea had not been officially approved by the firm. After certain misunderstandings had been straightened out the Wine Growers guild finally approved the idea, and sent the wine to Dr. Bunche. In a letter to Thompson, the world statesman acknowledged receipt of his toast: "I may inform you that I have received the wines from the Wine Growers guild." Mrs. Bunche is reported to have been very pleased with the vintage. In Chicago, Thompson expressed satisfaction over the final success

Dr. Bunche Elected to Governors Board of National Red Cross

NEW YORK (ANP).—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, official of the United Nations Trusteeship Council was elected to the board of governors of the American National Red Cross at its annual meeting at Harriman Campus, Columbia University, last week.

Dr. Bunche is accepting the assignment, expressed his appreciation for the honor conferred upon him. He succeeds Claude A. Barnett of Chicago, who is retiring after five year's service, gave high praise to the Red Cross as a humanitarian organization. Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee remains a member of the board.

Dr. Bunche Won't Admit Job Offer

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship division of the United Nations, said last week he had never been asked to become U. S. high commissioner in Korea.

The Nobel Prize winner declared he had no information concerning a memorandum that Sen. William F. Knowland of California read into the Senate inquiry concerning the recall of Gen. MacArthur on Friday.

Sen. Knowland held the memo which was not official, said that Dr. Bunche was to receive the high commissioner's post in Korea after Communist China was admitted to the United Nations and a cease-fire order put into effect. Dr. Bunche added that he had heard nothing of such a proposal either from the United States or from UN officials.

The memorandum stated that under Dr. Bunche who would be supported by this international militia and other UN assistant commissioners, free and unfettered elections are to be held through U. N. supervision.

Sen. Knowland asked Gen. George Marshall who was testifying, "Is there anything in that memorandum which --" and the general interrupted by replying,

"I am not familiar with that memorandum, sir. The State department can bring it up here. It was a public announcement rather than a tactical political discussion."

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Bunche Denies New Job Offer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Director of the Trusteeship division, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, last week denied a report that he had been asked to become United Nations High Commissioner in Korea.

This came after an unofficial memorandum was read before the Senate inquiry into the recall of General MacArthur, which said the winner of the Nobel Peace prize for 1946 was to receive that post after Communist China was admitted to the United Nations and a cease-fire was put into operation.

Bunche added that he had heard nothing about such a proposal either from United States or United Nations officials.

Bunche Seen Taking Kirk's Moscow Post

By the Associated Press

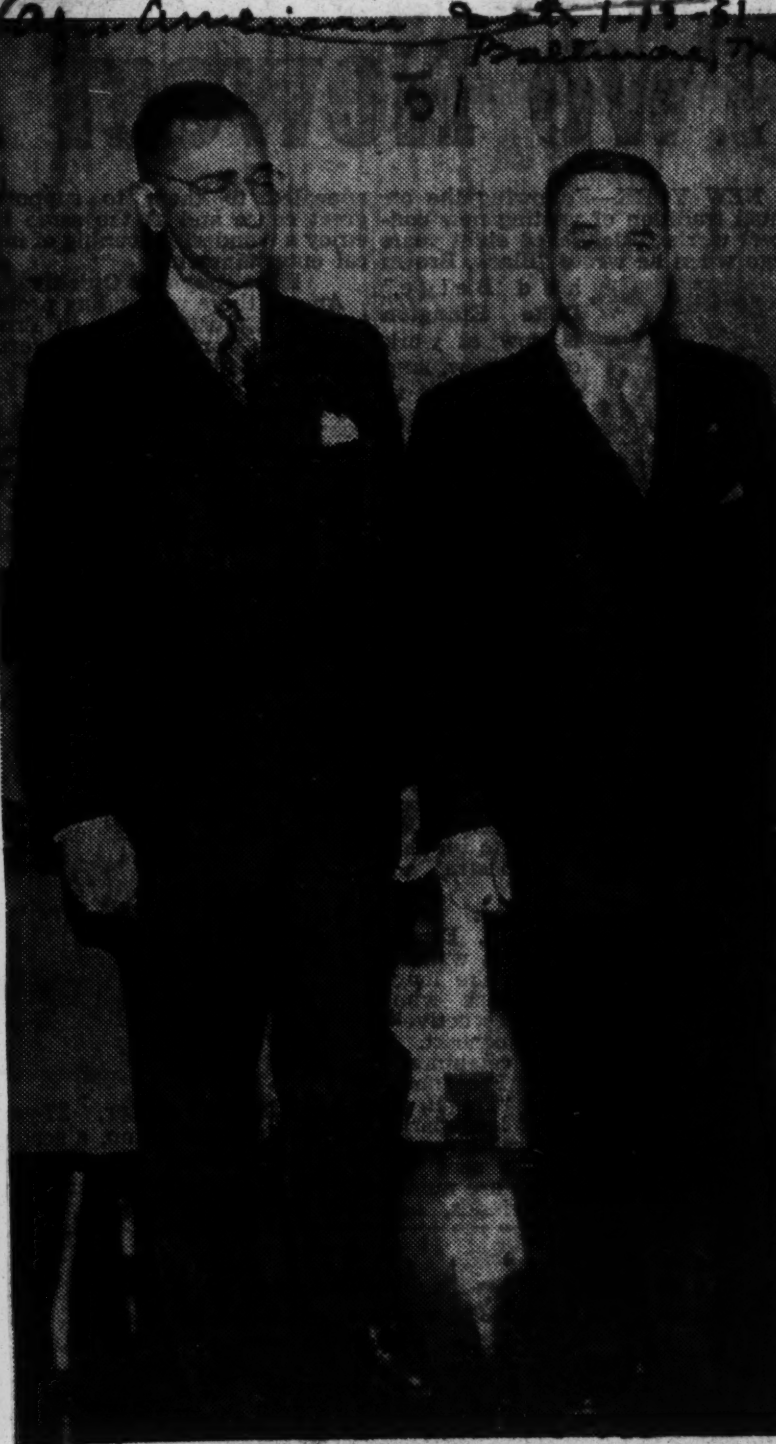
MOSCOW, July 26. — Admiral Alan Kirk, American Ambassador here, is slated to leave Moscow in early autumn and the diplomatic colony is speculating on his successor. The only name mentioned thus far is that of Ralph Bunche, the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Dr. Bunche has been suggested for appointment to American Ambassador to Moscow as an able diplomat and for the propaganda value of the fact that he is a Negro, diplomatic informants in Washington said today.

Ambassador Kirk is said to have made it clear for a long time that he did not want to spend a third winter in Russia. But so far there has been no official selection of his successor.

Dr. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, turned down an offer from President Truman of appointment as an Assistant Secretary of State two years ago, partly because of racial segregation in Washington.

Another Fete for Dr. Ralph Bunche



Dr. Tanner G. Duckrey, left, member of the Philadelphia Board of Education and a member of the Board of Directors of the Greater Philadelphia

Movement is shown arriving with Dr. Bunche, the honored guest at a dinner given in the Warwick Hotel by the G. P. M. group Friday night.

Dr. Bunche Must Limit His Personal Appearances

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, director of the Division of Trusteeships of the United Nations and

1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, stated in an exclusive AFRO-AMERICAN interview during his visit to Philadelphia that he will be forced to give up some of the speaking and personal appearances now sought.

Dr. Bunche indicated that demands were too great, with the result his duties would suffer if he continued to satisfy every request he received for his services.

He in nowise minimized the importance of such appearances for he is definitely of the opinion that greater understanding of world problems result from direct talking with people.

He further emphasized he should not be honored alone here, because the tireless efforts of the United Nations and its personnel was responsible for his success.

He continued to state he is dedicated to the cause of the world—that all men shall walk among other men with dignity.

Dr. Bunche Opposes Plan For Bombing Manchuria

By the Associated Press

PALO ALTO, Calif., April 28.—

Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations diplomat and Nobel prize winner, opposes any action to spread the Korean war—such as bombing Manchuria, as proposed by Gen. MacArthur.

In a news conference the famous Negro diplomat said an attack on China would mean spreading the conflict to all Asia and thence to Europe, but that by confining the war to Korea, the U. N. has a chance for negotiating a satisfactory and honorable peace without appeal.

He said America must be prepared to wage apparently fruitless holding battles against communism for some time to come.

U. N. still only hope, Dr. Bunche asserts

LOS ANGELES, April 30—(AP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche, 1950 Nobel peace prize winner, explains the United Nations policy in Korea this way: "A war stopped is more important than a war won. Fewer lives will be lost in a local war than in a worldwide atomic war."

Bunche, United Nations mediator, gave the explanation last night at a banquet opening a conference of the American Association of the United Nations.

"A LOT OF PEOPLE are hostile to the United Nations because of the heavy casualties in Korea," said Bunche. "But a lot of people are blind. The U. N. is still the only hope."

"U. N. does not seek peace by appeasement. If war comes, U. N. tries to stop it immediately, but if it can't, it tries to localize it until a cease-fire can be negotiated. The U. N. is in the business of peace and security."

W. Averill Harriman, special assistant on foreign affairs to President Truman, will address the conference tonight. The conference will end Tuesday.

Dr. Ralph Bunche To Autograph UN Mural

BROOKLYN—A mural titled, "Children of United Nations," will be autographed by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the department of Trusteeship and Non-Self Governing Territories of the United Nations, when he visits the non-sectarian Jewish hospital of Brooklyn, Sept. 5.

Bunche Given Elks Award

Tells Group Our Wants Are Simple.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche on Monday listed five things which he says colored people want in America, and said the things which they want are so simple that it makes one wonder how any other American can dare try to prevent him from getting what he is asking for.

In answering the question of "What does the colored man want?" Dr. Bunche said he spoke for himself alone and not as a so called "colored leader." He said there are "millions of self appointed colored leaders—and I don't like them."

Then, using himself as an example, Dr. Bunche said as a colored American, he wants:

1. Full equality in his native land.
2. To be fully integrated in the American way of life.
3. To be known "not as an Afro-American, or a colored American, but to be known for whatever I happen to be worth."
4. To be able to make his way in America as he is able and sees fit.
5. To have all racial barriers removed from the American way of life.

Declaring that these wants are generally shared by all colored Americans, Dr. Bunche said "This is simple Americanism and I say that the colored man must and will continue to demand and fight for them until complete equality is won."

Dr. Bunche listed his wants at the 52nd annual Elks convention after J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, had presented him with the Elks Lovejoy Medal as a "champion of human rights." The annual award honors Lovejoy, famed abolitionist leader.

In listing his wants as a colored American, Dr. Bunche said some people claim that colored people are "impatient" in attempting to get what they are asking for and what is due them as Americans, and hold that these things should come to them gradually.

Dr. Bunche accepted the award at the Technical High School in Buffalo on the recommendation of Hobson R. Reynolds, Elks Grand

Dr. Bunche Acts As "President" As "UN General Assembly" Meets At Stanford



Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Prize-winning UN official, discusses some points on the program with some students prior to his serving as "president" of the "UN General Assembly," in model form, at Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

The "UN delegates" were student representatives from

60 Pacific Coast colleges. Left to right are Calista Farrell, Stanford, the Russian delegate; Jerome Harris, USC, the Chinese delegate; Dr. Bunche, Choy Chong, Loyola, the Egyptian delegate, and Lyn Hicks, UCLA, the Argentine delegate.



By JAMES L. HICKS

BUFFALO, N.Y. — When Dr. Ralph Bunche spoke at the Atlanta convention of the NAACP he was given an official welcome by the city's fathers who borrowed four big black Cadillacs from an undertaker to help form the official motorcade which escorted him from the airport to the convention hall. At the Elks convention here in Buffalo last week,



Mr. Hicks

Dr. Bunche told this story on himself to illustrate how unusual it was for Atlanta to greet a colored man this way and how hard it was for some colored people of Atlanta to believe what they saw.

The motorcade with the big black Cadillacs was slowed down momentarily while it passed through a colored neighborhood in Atlanta and stopped where a colored woman and man were working. The woman noted the long line of slow moving big black cars and said to the man: "What's going on." The man told the woman "O that's all being done to honor Dr. Ralph Bunche." The woman said "Dr. Ralph Bunche? Who is he. What did he do?"

To which the man replied: "Oh you know Dr. Bunche the great peacemaker." "Oh yes," said the woman. "You mean that colored man." "Sure," said the man as the woman straightened up to take a look at the big line of black cars. Then after taking a good look at the cars and still not believing what she saw, the woman asked the man as she went back to work: "But when did he die?"

*Journal and Guide
Oct. 5-12-51
Morgansville, Va.*

Bunche Tells Wounded G. I. Why He Fights

To Save Free World's Rights From Aggression, Reply to Puzzled Soldier Says

By Mac R. Johnson

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 2.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche disclosed today that he had received a letter from an American soldier in Korea asking, bluntly, why the United Nations was fighting there.

It's a tough question, even for the man who won the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, when it comes from a soldier who's being shot at, but, after "most careful consideration," Dr. Bunche tried to answer the soldier.

In a capsule, his answer was this:

The battle was joined in Korea to protect the rights and freedoms of the peoples of the world against aggression. And it is being "limited and localized" in the hope of saving the world from the catastrophe of an all-out atomic war.

Dr. Bunche revealed his correspondence with the soldier on a U. N. radio division program, "Let's Talk U. N.," broadcast coast-to-coast by the Liberty Network to-night at 7 p. m. No New York City station carried the program. It was carried by stations in Albany, Buffalo, Meriden, Conn., and Philadelphia in this area.

Dr. Bunche, who is top director of the U. N. Trusteeship Division and won his Nobel prize for his services as U. N. mediator in the Palestine War, dedicated his broadcast to the brave and heroic fighting men... of sixteen nations who are serving under the U. N. flag in the first truly international effort in history to repel aggression by force.

He said he did this because "I consider these men to be the most significant heroes in human history." He said they were fighting "an agonizing, and for many of them, no doubt, an incomprehensible 'limited' war to save the world from the inexpressible calamity of total atomic war."

Soldier Not Identified

Dr. Bunche chose not to identify

the once-wounded soldier who had written him, calling him by the pseudonym of "Michael." In his own letter, the soldier said he had served with Dr. Bunche as a military observer during the Palestine war. He said he was "proud but confused" to be serving under the U. N. flag. The wording of Dr. Bunche's letter indicated that the soldier was an American.

The salient portion of "Michael's" letter follows:

"You know better than I that this service is drastically different from Palestine for here is the first time (to my knowledge) that the U. N. has applied force in place of mediation. Why?"

"I must frankly admit that this assignment is more to my liking and training than Palestine, but ideologically it runs counter to my expectations of U. N. proceedings. It had been my impression that the U. N. banked entirely on mediation.

"It may sound naive to you, but these questions remain unanswered in my mind: Why was it necessary in the Korean affair to abandon mediation in favor of force? Does this mean the beginning of an en-

forcement or police force within the U. N.?"

Dr. Bunche admitted it was paradoxical that the U. N., a peace organization, should be engaged in armed warfare in Korea. He said this was "unfortunate" but "there is no contradiction whatsoever between the U. N.'s armed intervention... and its peace objectives and peaceful processes."

Sees Aid to Peace Hopes

He said the U. N.'s prompt and courageous intervention reassured "all who hope for a world at peace."

"Here was the crucial test for the U. N.," Dr. Bunche wrote. "It had been confronted before with problems of armed conflict—in Greece, Palestine, Indonesia and Kashmir. But in Korea, the application of peaceful processes failed for the first time.

"They failed only because the North Korean authorities and later the Chinese Communist authorities refused and continue to refuse to comply with the demands of the Security Council for a cease-fire.

"If the North Koreans had been willing even to admit U. N. representatives to their territory, I think all of this might have been avoided. Mediation can work only if both sides are at least willing to talk."

Dr. Bunche argued that whatever the cost, the U. N. had the

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

obligation to take every measure available to it to "preserve the peace and to protect the peaceful peoples of the world against aggression." If the U. N. had not acted to help the "hard-pressed, virtually defenseless peoples of South Korea, it would have failed as fatefully as the League of Nations failed and the Third World War would be a dead certainty."

He said that if there is hope for averting World War III, it is to be found only in the concerted support which fifty-three of the sixty U. N. members have given to the Korean action.

Object Lesson Cited

"Korea has had to serve as an object lesson for all future would-be aggressors," Dr. Bunche wrote. And, he indicated, the U. N. will respond the same way if there is another Korea.

"In the world as it is today, if the rights and freedoms of the people of the Republic of Korea cannot be protected against aggression, then you may be sure that the rights and freedoms of all other peoples, including our own, will be in serious jeopardy.

"That is why the U. N. has resorted to armed force in Korea. In doing so, the U. N. underwrites the future of all of us.

"There are encouraging indications the U. N. may finally get a security force as one good result of the Korean war. It might never have to be used again, but its very existence would strengthen the processes of mediation," Dr. Bunche wrote.

He paid tribute to the dead and wounded, and then concluded: "But if the U. N. succeeds in its determined and far-sighted effort to keep the war in Korea limited and localized, and thereby saves the world from the catastrophe of an all-out atomic war, Michael and his comrades in arms, and those whose lives have been given, will have more usefully and more gloriously served the cause of humanity than any fighting men in the entire history of mankind."

BUNCHE REASSURES SOLDIER IN KOREA

Writes He Hopes Aggression Will Be Curbed by Knowledge United World Opposes It

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 2.—Somewhere in Korea there is a soldier who once served on a peace mission for the United Nations in Palestine, could not quite see why he should now be doing war duty for that same United Nations—and has a letter from Dr. Ralph J. Bunche giving a few reasons.

The soldier was a military observer for the United Nations when Dr. Bunche—who later won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work—was trying to work out armistices between the Israelis and the Arabs.

Sometime ago the soldier—Dr. Bunche declined to identify him but his reply indicated he was an American—sat down to write a letter to the former mediator and asked him a few questions. The soldier wanted to know, principally, why the United Nations was applying force in place of mediation.

In a United Nations radio program today, Dr. Bunche reported his answer to the soldier. He said there was no real similarity between the wars in Palestine and in Korea because in Palestine the Arabs and Israelis obeyed the orders of the Security Council to stop fighting.

"In such circumstances and only when active warfare is halted can an effective mediation effort really begin," he said.

Korea, Dr. Bunche went on, was the crucial test for the United Nations because for the first time the "application of peaceful processes failed." They failed only because the North Koreans and Chinese Communists refused—and continue to refuse—the cease-fire demands of the United Nations Security Council, he said.

"I think you will agree that, at whatever cost, it is the obligation

of the United Nations to take every measure available to it to preserve the peace and to protect the peaceful peoples of the world against military aggression," he added. "Had the United Nations not come to the rescue of the hard-pressed, virtually defenseless people of South Korea, it would have failed as fatefully as the League of Nations failed, and the third World War would be a dead certainty."

Dr. Bunche said that Korea had had to serve as an object lesson for all future would-be aggressors. He held out the hope that future aggressions might be deterred because it had become known that a united world would oppose them.

For the world at large, he said, the Korean war could be the beginning of the final test of man's ability to preserve the freedom and dignity of the individual. He added:

"In the world as it is today, if the rights and freedoms of the

people of the Republic of Korea cannot be protected against aggression then you may be sure that the rights and freedoms of all other peoples, including our own, will be in serious jeopardy.

"That is why the United Nations has resorted to armed force in Korea. In doing so the United Nations underwrites the future of all of us."

Bunche's Return Asked To Aid Palestine

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Speaking at a dinner in honor of his 65th birthday at the Astor Hotel, James G. McDonald, former U. S. Ambassador to Israel, advocated the replacement of the three-man Palestine Conciliation Commission with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as a one-man conciliator.

McDonald told 500 business leaders that the commission had failed to bring a peace between Israel and the Arab states. He said that the commission despite the able and devoted American representation on it, was doomed to failure.

The Americans, French and Turkish members each represented his own government rather than the United Nations, he declared. He pointed out that Dr. Bunche, "who single-handedly performed the near miracle of persuading Israel and four of its neighbors to sign binding armistices," should be urged to resume his work of conciliation at the point where he was displaced three years ago. He said:

"Only through the resumption of his efforts or through the leadership of another single individual of comparable talents, if one can be found willing to undertake so difficult a task will there be hope of breaking the prolonged deadlock between Tel Aviv and at least some of the Arab capitals."

McDonald, who is chairman of the Advisory Council of the \$500,000,000 State of Israel Bond issue received a scroll signed by leader of the Israel government.

Old Friends Meet At United Nations



Amsterdam News Oct. 5-19-51
ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER . . . David Ben-Gurion (left) is shown at the United Nations Building on an official visit. The 64-year-old statesman greets UN mediator Dr. Ralph Bunche, former intermediary in the Israeli-Arab dispute. Looking on (center) is Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the UN. The prime minister is in the United States in connection with the floating of a \$500 million bond issue for Israel. The issue commemorates the third anniversary of the founding of Israel on May 14, 1948.

Foto by INP

Bunche to Get Award at Elks' Convention

'The Grand' Plans Biggest, Best Session in Buffalo August 26-31

WASHINGTON

Presentation of the Lovejoy Medal to Dr. Ralph I. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, will be one of the highlights of the 52nd annual convention of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World in Buffalo, N.Y., according to J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler.

That announcement was made here last week by Dr. Wilson in his grand lodge proclamation issued to officers and members of the order. The convention is to be held in Buffalo Aug. 26-31.

is to be the "biggest and best" grand lodge session ever held, Dr. Wilson said.

The award to be given to Dr. Bunche is made annually by the order to the person who, in the opinion of the Elks, has made the greatest contribution to interracial relations. The award, a memorial to Elijah Lovejoy, American abolitionist, will be presented during the civil liberties department program Aug. 27.

Governor, Mayor Invited

The noted United Nations mediator and world statesman also will be co-guest of honor with Dr. Wilson at the "Champion of Human

Rights breakfast." New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor Joseph Mruk of Buffalo have also been invited to attend the breakfast.

According to Mr. Wilson, a visitation committee spent last Thursday in Buffalo, conferring with Elks leaders there and going over arrangements for the coming grand lodge session. The committee will later submit its findings to him, he said.

Members of the group were Herbert E. Jones, Washington; Oscar Price, Pittsburgh; Charles P. McClaine, Steelton, Pa., and Ernest Copeland, Philadelphia.

Dr. Bunche to Receive 1951 Four Freedoms Award

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Mar. 30.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Palestine mediator and winner of the 1950 Nobel peace prize, has been selected to receive the 1951 Four Freedoms award.

The award to Dr. Bunche was announced yesterday by former State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Recora, chairman of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Award Committee.

Dr. Bunche will be presented with the award at a dinner April 11 by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who won it last year.

Dr. Bunche, an American Negro, was chosen by Nation-wide balloting for contributions to the four freedoms which he made as "top-ranking director of the trusteeship department of the United Nations."

Dr. Bunche To Present Academy Award

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations trusteeship division and Nobel Peace prize winner, will present an academy award to Hollywood's top movie-maker, Mar. 29, at the Pantages Theatre.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, sponsors of this event, announced this week that Dr. Bunche had accepted the invitation to present the Oscar for the best motion picture of the year.

This marks the first time that a Negro has ever presented an award at the Academy Award program. It is also the first time that any person not connected in any way with the motion picture industry has ever awarded a glittering "Oscar."

A former resident of California, Dr. Bunche is said to have accepted the invitation so that he may see some of his old friends.

This is only one of his reasons, however. He probably will receive as much attention as the Hollywood stars.

Mediator Bunche

To The News:

In a recent editorial, Bunche on Byrnes, you attempted to justify segregation because of its practice in many countries. You are obviously influenced to some degree by Christian principles and belief in God. I question how you can state that one wrong justifies another. Segregation as practiced in this country is wrong because the very premise on which the United States of America is founded as written in the Preamble of our Constitution asserts that we believe in the equality of man and thereby deny the right of subjugation for any race of people.

In your position, wielding the great influence that you do, can you rightfully so narrow your thinking as to minimize the contribution made by Dr. Bunche to the prestige of this country in settling the Israel dispute?

That he was an American was of utmost importance. That he was an American Negro was significant primarily only to Americans.

Bunche to Receive 4 Freedoms Award

Nation-Wide Ballot Picks U. N. Trustee Director

Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations mediator and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, has been

selected to receive the Four Freedoms Award as the result of a nation-wide ballot, it was announced yesterday by former Justice Ferdinand Pecora, Vice President Barkley and Secretary of Labor Tobin.

Dr. Bunche will receive the award and deliver the principal address at a dinner in his honor April 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria. The award will be presented by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who won it last year. Vice-President Alben W. Barkley, who received the award in 1949, and Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor, also will speak.

Mr. Pecora said that Dr. Bunche was chosen for the award because of the "outstanding contributions in the field of the Four Freedoms" which he made as "top-ranking director of the trusteeship department of the United Nations."

Dr. Bunche Sees Need To Guard Four Freedoms

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche was presented the Four Freedoms award for 1951 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel Wednesday night by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The award to the American, who received an "overwhelming majority" of 15,000 votes for the honor, was made on the sixth anniversary of the death of President Roosevelt.

The director of the U.N. trusteeship division emphasized that the enacting of the freedoms, rather than mere belief in them, is important to America.

"It may be questioned," he stated, "whether we as individuals have learned well enough how to use freedom responsibly. In the political area, in the press and on the platform, and even at times in the ranks of the military, there is not infrequently seeming irresponsibility and abuse in the exercise of that

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

freedom which is our American heritage."

Others on program were former Supreme Court Judge Ferdinand Pecora, Vice President Barkley and Secretary of Labor Tobin.

Bunche Receives Foundation Award

Dr. Ralph Bunche, of the United Nations, was among 160 persons presented the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa., national awards in a regional ceremony on Columbia University campus which was the sixth to be held since the awards were first announced last Feb. 22. The foundation makes its awards annually to "encourage all citizens to speak up for freedom and to reward them for so doing."

Lie Will Not Seek Nobel Peace Prize

Asks Withdrawal of Name, Says Peace Is His U.N. Job

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Secretary General Trygve Lie has withdrawn his name from consideration for the Nobel Peace Prize on the grounds that his main U. N. job is working for peace, it was announced here today.

Mr. Lie had been nominated with twenty-seven other world leaders last Feb. 23 by the Norwegian Nobel Institute, but it was said here the nomination only came to his attention last month while on vacation in Oslo. It was believed the nomination came for his twenty-year peace program, which he proposed and took to London, Paris, Moscow and Washington last year just before the Korean war broke

out. Principles of the plan have since been endorsed by the U. N. General Assembly.

Nominees are proposed by members of national parliaments and past Nobel prize winners. A committee of five, elected by the Norwegian Parliament, makes the awards.

The last two Nobel Peace Prizes have gone to other U. N. leaders—Lord John Boyd Orr, of Great Britain, for his work as director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, an American, for his successful 1949 Palestine media-

tion. In a letter dated Aug. 21 to Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Mr. Lie said it was "a great honor indeed" to have been proposed, but that "in my position as Secretary General of the U. N., whose primary aim is the maintenance of peace, I would not con-

sider it right to accept any special peace prize for the work I am performing."

Bunche Halts Walkout Threat In UN Dispute

Called Man To Settle Arab-Israel Conflict

PARIS—Dr. Ralph Bunche, by keen diplomatic maneuvering Monday, saved the day in the United Nations for three empires.

The heated situation developed when Iraq submitted a resolution which said that it is the right of the UN Trusteeship committee to discuss political conditions in dependent territories.

Opposing the resolution and in a huff, the French delegation walked out of the committee last Friday, insisting that it is a violation of the UN charter even to consider the Iraq resolution.

During the past weekend, Britain and Belgium threatened to join the French boycott.

Dr. Bunche aided in bringing peace by drafting a compromise declaration which the imperialists were finally persuaded to accept.

Meanwhile, James G. McDonald, former United States ambassador to the State of Israel, in a speech at New York Monday, suggested Bunche as the one man who can effect a peace between the Arab states and Israel.

McDonald, who spoke at a testimonial given for him on his 63th birthday at the Astor hotel by the merchandise managers and buyers divisions of the Greater New York Committee for the State of Israel, suggested that the three-man Palestine Conciliation Commission be replaced by a one man conciliator.

Dr. Bunche, who received the Nobel Peace prize for his work in Palestine, is now attending the 6th United Nations General Assembly in Paris. He is not expected back in the States until around Christmas.

Ask Bunche's Aid Palestine Trouble

NEW YORK - (ANP) - Speaking at a dinner in honor of his 65th birthday at the Astor hotel, James G. McDonald, former U. S. Ambassador to Israel, advocated the replacement of the three-man Palestine Conciliation Commission with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as a one-man conciliator.

McDonald told 500 business leaders that the commission had failed to bring a peace between Israel and the Arab states. He said that the commission despite the able and devoted American representation on it, was doomed to failure.

The Americans, French and Turkish members each represented his own government rather than the United Nations, he declared. He pointed out that Dr. Bunche, "who single-handedly performed the near miracle of persuading Israel and four of its neighbors to sign binding armistices," should be urged to resume his work of conciliation at the point where he was displaced three years ago. He said:

"Only through the resumption of his efforts or through the leadership of another single individual of comparable talents, if one can be found willing to undertake so difficult a task will there be hope of breaking the prolonged deadlock between Tel Aviv and at least some of the Arab capitals."

McDonald, who is chairman of the Advisory Council of the \$500,000,000 State of Israel Bond Issue, received a scroll signed by leaders of the Israeli government.

Ask Bunche's Return To Aid In Palestine

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Between The Lines

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

Ralph Bunche Benefactor

We have read much about Ralph Bunche, the diplomat and mediator. This is to introduce Ralph Bunche the benefactor. The pages of the press of the nation have within recent months lauded Ralph Bunche to the skies with a praise that has been justly deserved. As Nobel prize winner, as mediator in the crucial Palestine disputes, Dr. Bunche has sprung from a color-struck world words of highest commendation.

While Negro athletes have astounded the world of sports with their athletic prowess and while the world has sung praises of our athletic heroes, it was fitting that notice be served on the world that Negroes were great in other fields than athletics and the boxing professions so eminently distinguished by the inimitable Joe Louis and the Sugar Ray Robinson of pugilistic fame.

Just as a wondering world was about to accord us a place in the world of sports and leave us there, Dr. Ralph Bunche appeared on the scene and established beyond a reasonable doubt that Negroes rate high as diplomats and statesmen. The achievements of Dr. Bunche have served as a moral tonic to allay any doubts that the Negro is not only a man, but a versatile man, equal to all emergencies. Being a man of great learning and hailing from Harvard's historic halls, Dr. Bunche knows what to say and how to say it.

As a recent speaker at the University of Virginia, founded by the illustrious Thomas Jefferson, Dr. Bunche delivered himself in magnificent fashion to 1,500 students and faculties that were amazed at his words of wisdom. Dr. Bunche was not disagreeable and disgruntled as he laid before that August assembly facts pertaining to race relations in this country.

He simply applied his vast wisdom and knowledge in diplomatic but unmistakable language that held his audience spell-bound and left them in stern amazement. To quote him: "America cannot have two brands of democracy, a pure or first-quality democracy for export and an imperfect factory-second quality for home consumption."

"The freedom-loving world looks to us for leadership in demonstrating the virility of the democratic way of life, not its profession but its practice and application". To the realistic, even cynical, world of today, profession has its meaning only in deed. We cannot convert the masses of Asia and Africa to a democracy qualified by color. Even Europe is not a little baffled by that type of democracy."

In concluding his address, he said that "the United States must consider not only how we look on the rest of the world but also how the rest of the world looks on us and how it measures American standard of democracy." Dr. Bunche's address amounts to one of the most powerful pronouncements of the Twentieth Century. He said the right things in the right way and to the right audience. They are going to be like seed sown in good ground. The truth in that pronouncement may be crushed to earth but it will rise again.

Even while Dr. Bunche spoke his words of wisdom, the white Baptist seminaries of the south were tearing asunder the segregation partitions that have barred Negroes theological study in the Baptist seminaries of the south. Truly judgment should begin at the house of the Lord. This writer made some years ago a study of the white seminaries of the south and was startled to know that the three southern Baptist seminaries had more students than all the combined seminaries of the rest of the nation.

In other words it was evident that white Baptist preachers of the nation of tomorrow will have been trained in the south and its traditions. Great fear was evoked that these men would not only preach Christ, but also southern tradition, which in the last analysis is anti-Christian and anti-Negro. But how changed the picture when southern seminaries lay off segregation!

What is quite as important as the abandonment of segregation is the fact that it was done voluntarily. There were no lawsuits, no intervention by the NAACP, no national controversy. The southern whites for the first time in their history, made a notable voluntary concession in the interest of Christianity and democracy. Though mote it be!

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

Bunche Addresses Colorado U. Grads

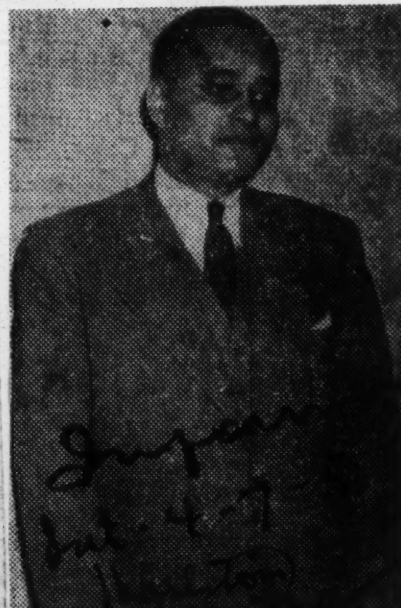
BOULDER, Colo.—(INS)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche Saturday, June 9, told graduates at the University of Colorado that we must return to the psychology of what "now must appear to be the 'good old days' when we had nothing to fear so much as fear itself, and we believed it."

The director of the United Nations' Trusteeship Division told the 1,800 graduating students in Boulder's Folsom stadium that the hope for the future rests with the U.N.

Said Bunche: "If the United Nations cannot secure a more just and free world order, there will be none. If the United Nations cannot keep the peace, there will be war—catastrophic, fatal, atomic war; a war, perhaps the final war, from which there would be no survivors. If any, who would dare boast of themselves as victors."

"Our greatest strength," said Bunche, will be found in continuing along the democratic road until all our goals are achieved."

He said the United States' responsibility in the world is beyond calculation. Bunche declared: "We can discharge it, magnificently if we disavow fear, achieve our maximum moral strength domestically and internationally by perfecting our democracy at home, and put at least as much effort and ingenuity in peace-making as we do into armament."



DR. BUNCHE

Bunche Awards 'Oscar'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—(ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner, Thursday night, sparkled in the glitter and glamor of Hollywood as he presented to Joseph Mankiewicz the Academy award for the best motion picture of the year, "All About Eve."

In a brief talk before making his presentation Dr. Bunche praised the movie industry for "constructive and understanding assistance in helping achieve ultimately a world of peace and brotherhood." He also related the industry should be the place of democracy.

Dr. Bunche is the first Negro to ever make an Academy award presentation. This year's program was the 23rd annual.

Mona Lisa Wins Too

Also winning an award was the song, "Mona Lisa," from the picture, "Captain Carey, U.S.A." This song was popularized nationally by Nat (King) Cole.

Dr. Bunche is slated to be honored April 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York. At this time Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, will present him the Four Freedoms award as the person who has contributed the most toward preservation of the four freedoms.

Bunche On 'Man of Week' Radio Series

Dr. Ralph Bunche of the U. N. winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and Gordon B. Dean, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, were guest panelists, joining regular George Allen, on "Man of the Week" Sunday, Sept. 16 (9-22-51). "Man of the Week" was Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) who discussed special phases of atomic energy control.

Dr. Bunche makes history in TV telecast from Stanford campus

Dr. Ralph Bunche last Saturday night warned against employment of "first quality democracy for export and an imperfect, factory-second quality for home consumption."

The United Nations official and Nobel Prize winner spoke at the closing session of the First Western Collegiate Conference on the United Nations at Stanford University.

The 47-year-old diplomat told some 200 student delegates to the three-day meeting, "democracy is being severely challenged. To meet that challenge we must give a convincing demonstration of democracy at work: we must show that democracy is something we live as well as swear by."

Bunche described the current international situation as "exceedingly dangerous," but expressed faith in the "demonstrated potentiality of the United Nations" for achieving peace.

Sheer military strength is not enough, he warned. The tendency "to appraise the United Nations on the shallow basis of ups and downs of United Nations military fortunes in Korea" assumes "there is a relatively easy and cheap road to security."

He said America must purge its people and communities of racial and religious bigotry if it is to maintain its vital position of world leadership.

Attacking the forces that tend to disunify the Nation, he asked that Americans "rise above all petty political partisanship and all emotion" in the current Truman-MacArthur controversy.

As a U. N. official Bunche declared he had deliberately avoided

direct comment on the MacArthur ouster. But "as a loyal peace-loving American, I do express the hope . . . that in the violence of the partisan debate we do not permit ourselves for an instant to forget those brilliantly heroic American GI's and fighting men of 14 other nations who are making heart-breaking sacrifices for us."

Students from 55 Western colleges participated in the conference which centered around mock sessions of the Security Council, General Assembly and other United Nations' bodies.

Bunche Says Palestine Truce Violated by Three Nations

By the Associated Press

Rhodes Transjordan and Israel are engaged in armistice conversations here that Britain, Israel, and Transjordan all have violated the Palestine truce.

Dr. Bunche made public a report to the United Nations Security Council describing troop movements by Israel, and Transjordan is violations.

He told newsmen that he considered the recent landing of British reinforcements at Aqaba, Transjordan, a breach of the truce, also was a breach of the truce, although his report did not describe it as such.

The report, based on investigations by UN observers who visited the area, said there was no evidence to support a series of Arab complaints of fighting in that section. Neither, Dr. Bunche added, did his observers find any evidence to support the Arab charge that Israeli troops had crossed the Transjordan border.

Above-Normal Strength

"Since March 8, Israeli forces at considerably more than normal patrol strength have moved into the area between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba in Palestine," occupying positions which they had not held previously, Dr. Bunche told the Security Council.

"There never has been anything in the nature of military line in this area," he continued. "It appears that Arab forces in small strength have recently patrolled in parts of the area, as have small Israeli patrols, in violation of the truce in both cases."

Israeli troops moved down a road which runs close to Transjordan territory, Dr. Bunche said, but the route "runs its whole length inside Palestine" and there was no evidence that they had crossed the frontier.

British Move

Britain, which already had garrisoned Aqaba at the request of Transjordan under a mutual defense alliance, moved in more troops by sea on March 13.

Aqaba is just inside the Transjordan border. Israeli troops are encamped on the Palestine side of the frontier, within sight of the British and Transjordan forces. Dr. Bunche said his observers found the region free of tension, but they considered border clashes are possible as long as patrol activity continues.

Bunche Did Not Get Best Dinner Seat

Seal's a Seat or Isn't It?

Lie Jealous Of Dr. Bunche?

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner and UN director of trusteeships, and Mrs. Bunche, did not occupy better seats on the dais than his boss Trygve Lie, UN secretary general at the New York City dinner in honor of President Auriol of France.

This report over the week end from United Nations headquarters at Lake Success put a different light on a report to the contrary after the dinner, Monday, April 2, which created a sensation in UN and other diplomatic circles.

Original Report

The original information, which UN spokesmen said later was erroneous, was that Dr. Bunche and his wife were given better seats at the dinner than Mr. Lie, who protested that this was breach of internal protocol in the UN.

The first report said Mr. Lie was assigned a seat practically in the wings on the stage of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel Ballroom and that Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain sat beside him.

How They Were Seated

Seated closer to President Auriol were Dr. Bunche and Mrs. Bunche. It has been now established that these seating arrangements prevailed.

Mr. Lie sat on the speaker's stand quite some distance from the end of the stage, and Dr. Bunche sat on the other side of the speaker's stand and only three seats from the end.

Lie Denies Bias

Dr. Lie complained to both John F. Simmons, protocol aide at the State Department who denied he had anything to do with the seating arrangement, and Grover Whalen, official greeter for Mayor Impellitteri.

When Dr. Lie observed that Mrs. Bunche was sitting higher in precedence than Mrs. Lie, Whalen retorted that the former Foreign Minister of Norway was protesting on racial grounds. This the UN secretary-general promptly denied and went away.

NEW YORK — Protocol, diplomacy, etiquette or what have you was tossed around very delicately last week as Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Bunche found themselves in the middle of UN Secretary General Trygve Lie's very mused feelings.

Seems Mr. Lie, speaking in behalf of other UN dignitaries (he said), definitely did not care for the seating arrangements at the luncheon and dinner the city and city officials were giving last week for President and Mrs. Auriol of France.

Claims he was being shuttled farther and farther away from the center of the dais, or the spot where the guest of honor sat. So was Mrs. Lie, he insisted.

And to make things even more unbearable, Mr. Bunche was getting closer and closer to the starting line. And Mr. Lie on

ranks Mr. Bunche, Nobel Prize or no.

It remained for Hearst columnist Dorothy Kilgallen last week to write what other news folks had skillfully avoided. In her column of April 5 in the New York Journal American she wrote:

"Trygve Lie's apparent jealousy of Dr. Ralph Bunche is the talk of UN circles. They say he's been cool ever since Dr. Bunche's successful mediation of the Palestine situation, and has treated the highly respected diplomat like an underling since he won the Nobel Peace Prize (an honor for which Lie had been mentioned).

"Newsmen covering the United Nations recall that at recent press conference, when it was suggested that Dr. Bunche might be a good man to mediate in Korea, Lie brushed it off with a curt 'there are a lot of good men.'"

Discussion Arises Over Seating At French Dinner

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and Director of the United Nations trusteeship division, recently became the center of delicate discussion on protocol at a recent dinner here for President Vincent Auriol of France.

In popular language, this dissertation on protocol is described as the question of who should have been seated where at the dinner.

Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, complained that Dr. Bunche and Mrs. Bunche were closer to the French leader than did he and his wife. He said that other UN diplomats also were "upset" by the numerous errors in protocol observed at this dinner.

In the art of protocol every diplomat and official representative of any government sits closer to the honored guest on the basis of rank. Therefore, an ambassador of one country would sit closer to a dignitary than would be a mere minister of even a larger nation.)

At this particular dinner, Dr. Bunche, who works under Lie in the UN, sat closer to President Auriol than did Lie the UN's biggest man.

Even Mrs. Lie suffered an insult in the seating arrangements. She had to sit farther from the center of the table reserved for wives than Mrs. Bunche sat. This apparently was too much for Mr. Lie.

He made what he called a "friendly and cooperative" complaint to Grover Whalen, the man in charge of seating arrangements at the dinner. It seems that during this conversation, Whalen mentioned something about racial prejudice being the basis of Lie's complaint.

At this point Lie is said to have defined the accusation and talked away. Later a spokesman for the UN secretary general had this to say:

"Mrs. Lie asked Grover Whalen to please follow the diplomatic protocol of Washington in seating UN officials. Lie said he had received several complaints on seating ar-

rangements. He said he didn't care where UN officials were seated, but he declared they should be seated according to internal protocol of the UN."

Here is the story of the dinner:

It was held the night of April 2, in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel as a testimonial dinner to President Auriol by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri of New York.

It seems that politician Grover Whalen had his own idea about protocol, whatever that is, and knew where he wanted the guests seated. On this basis, certain persons such as Charles P. Romulo, Philippine foreign secretary; Jacob Malik, Russian deputy foreign minister, and others were closer to the French leader than was Lie.

The same went for the wives of distinguished guests. In the UN, there is a strict placing of officials at all occasions, and never, oh never does a person sit in a better seat than his superior.

Because this was not followed in New York Lie first complained with John F. Simmons, U. S. State department protocol man, who had nothing to do with the seating. Then he complained to Whalen.

By the weekend the whole story had been publicized although Lie did not intend that to happen. In the meantime, Dr. Bunche has not been quoted on what he thinks of

the whole mess.

Who Sits Where Starts Fuss And Bunches Are In Middle Two Ways

NEW YORK—A "short circuit" in the line of United Nations nobility set off some unexpected sparks of temper here last week when Dr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche got top billing over UN Secretary General and Mrs. Trygve Lie at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom for President Vincent Auriol of France.

The chief engineer of the affair completely forgot there was such a thing as diplomatic protocol, which is another way of saying that the biggest brass sits nearest the honored guest, the next biggest brass is twice removed from the honored guest and so on.

Well, the wires got crossed and there in full view of this glittering assemblage sat Ralph Bunche in front of his boss, Trygve Lie. And still worse, Mrs. Bunche was in the choice seat for UN wives with Mrs. Lie running an unhappy second.

Electrified at what he saw, Lie, who was seated fifth among UN officials when he should have been second or third, called the dinner chairman, Grover Whalen, aside and put him on the "hot seat."

He wanted Whalen to explain the awful mix-up.

Whalen asked Lie if he was basing his complaint on racial grounds. The UN official said he was not. A spokesman for Lie explained his protest in a statement the day after the dinner:

"Mr. Lie asked Grover Whalen to please follow the diplomatic protocol of Washington in seating UN officials. Lie said he had received several complaints on the seating arrangements. He said he didn't care where UN officials were seated, but he declared they should be seated according to internal protocol of the UN."

No comment was forthcoming from the U. S. delegation except the firm statement that the dinner was sponsored by the City of New York and was in no way connected with the UN delegation.



Mrs. Lie



Trygve Lie



Mrs. Bunche



Ralph Bunche

Late Just One Time ... But It Saved His Life

Dr. Bunche Tells How He Missed Death When Bernadotte Was Slain

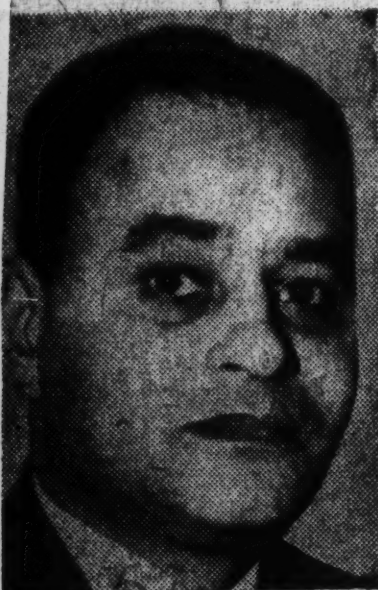
NEW YORK—Nobel Prize winner Dr. Ralph Bunche told for the first time last week the dramatic story of delay and red tape which saved his life when Count Folke Bernadotte was assassinated in Palestine. Dr. Bunche, in an exclusive radio interview with Mary Margaret McBride over ABC, confessed that because he was late for the one and only time during his long association with Count Bernadotte, another man sat in the death car beside Bernadotte and was killed by the first bullet fired from ambush.

Dr. Bunche told Mary Margaret how his plane was delayed on a flight from an emergency meeting with Arab and Israeli delegates in Rhodes. Count Bernadotte's plane

was late, too, and the result was that Bunche arrived in "No Man's Land" in Palestine only to find that the official expecting him had gone off duty and the only man who had authority to pass Bunche spoke nothing but Arabic. While delays and red tape held up Bunche, Count Bernadotte was shot, just ten minutes away.

An added touch of drama concerned the man who took Bunche's seat in the ambushed Bernadotte car. This

man was a French official who had come to thank the Count for rescuing his wife from a Nazi concentration camp. When Bunche failed to show up, Bernadotte invited the Frenchman—a Colonel Sercot—to accompany him in Bunche's place.



DR. RALPH BUNCHE

... bares the details

Bunche Gets 'Toast' To His Achievement

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — Bunche Will Speak At Cincinnati U.

(ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations and Nobel Peace Prize winner, recently was presented a case of vintage wine as a "toast to his achievement in world statesmanship."

Honors were given by the Wine Growers guild with offices in Lodi, Calif. The New York office sent the choice wine to the UN leader.

Receipt by Dr. Bunche climaxed nearly two months of hoping by a former public relations representative Yeoman P. Thompson of Chicago the man who proposed the toast.

It so happens that Thompson, on his own, offered the wines as a toast to Dr. Bunche when he first learned that the UN diplomat had won the Nobel Peace prize. By the time Dr. Bunche had accepted, Thompson's work with the guild had been completed, and his idea had not been officially approved by the firm.

After certain misunderstandings had been straightened out the Wine Growers guild finally approved the idea, and sent the wine to Dr. Bunche. In a letter to Thompson, the world statesman acknowledged receipt of his toast.

"I may inform you that I have received the wines from the Wine Growers guild."

Mrs. Bunche is reported to have been very pleased with the vintage.

In Chicago, Thompson expressed satisfaction over the final success of his idea by declaring:

"I am very happy that Dr. Bunche has finally received a deserved toast to his world statesmanship. I pray that he continue in his great work in seeking world peace."

CINCINNATI, O. (INS) — The University of Cincinnati has announced that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, recent Nobel Peace Prize winner, will speak Feb. 23 at the university.

Dr. Bunche's topic will be "The United Nations Peace Effort." He became a world figure when he brought peace to the Holy Land as a United Nations mediator.

Dr. Bunche Is Invited To Present Film Award

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 28.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the United Nations trusteeship department, will present one of the "Oscars" at the Academy Award ceremonies March 29.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences said it had invited Dr. Bunche as "a distinguished citizen" to make the presentation of the best picture of 1950. Members of the film industry customarily hand out the statuettes.

Dr. Bunche To Make Best Movie Award

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations trusteeship division and Nobel Peace prize winner, will present an academy award to Hollywood's top movie maker, Mar. 29, at the Pantages theater.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, sponsors of this event, announced this week that Dr. Bunche had accepted the invitation to present the Oscar for the

best motion picture of the year.

This marks the first time that a Negro has ever presented an award at the Academy Award program. It is also the first time that any person not connected in any way with the motion picture industry has ever awarded a glittering Oscar.

A former resident of California, Dr. Bunche is said to have accepted the invitation so that he may see some of his old friends. This is only one of his reasons, however. He probably will receive as much attention as the Hollywood stars.

Dr. Bunche's Teacher Is Very Sorry

NEW YORK — A delayed apology from a stricken conscience has finally arrived to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations trusteeship division director and winner of the Nobel Peace prize. Twenty-five years after the event, he has received a letter from one of his former high school teachers, who confessed that it was the teacher himself who kept Bunche from the high school honor society because of prejudice.

Bunche To Make 'Oscar' Award

HOLLYWOOD — For the first time in the history of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, a person outside the industry will present an "Oscar" to an Academy Award winner March 29 at the Pantages Theater.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Prize winner, will present an "Oscar" to the producer of the film voted the best motion picture of the year. Dr. Bunche is the first Negro so honored.



DR. BUNCHE RECEIVES CHECK FOR UN SCHOOL.—Dr. Ralph Bunche showed his appreciation in smiles recently when Ken Murray, star of CBS-TV's "Ken Murray Show," presented him a check for \$1,000 contributed by August A. Busch Jr., president of Anheuser-Busch Inc., for the United Nations International school. The School, of which Dr. Bunche is a honorary member of the board of trustees, is attended by 60 children of the UN personnel representing 19 nationalities and is located in Jamaica, N. Y.—ANP Photo.

Bunche Blasts 'Dual' Democracy

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — "America cannot have two brands of democracy, a pure or first quality democracy for export, and an imperfect, factory-second quality for home consumption," Dr. Ralph J. Bunche told a University of Virginia audience here, last Wednesday night.

Speaking before 1500 persons in an unsegregated meeting sponsored by the Student Legal Forum, he pointed out that "The freedom-loving people look to us for leadership in demonstrating the virility of the democratic way of life, not its profession, but its practice and application."

"To the realistic, even cynical world of today, profession has meaning only in deed. We cannot convert the vast masses of Asia and Africa to a democracy qualified by color. Even Europe is no little baffled by that type of democracy," he declared.

Dr. Bunche Lumps Byrnes With 'Herman' as Race Die-Hard

NEW YORK — Terming Gov. James J. Byrnes of South Carolina as one of the anti-colored bitter-enders, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche on Friday declared that it was "shocking to find that Byrnes had joined Herman Talmadge in the forefront of those making a last stand on the issue."

Dr. Bunche who last week was named the winner of the 1951 Four Freedoms Award was speaking at the 46th annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy. The League gave him a citation for outstanding achievement in the promotion of international understanding.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche Addresses War College At Ft. Leavenworth

Tells Newsmen His Hopes Still High For Peace

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the diplomatic giant of our time, was in the Kansas City area briefly Monday, Feb. 26, the first time that he had been in this vicinity since he achieved international fame through his successful mediation of the war in Palestine and, as a result, won the 1950 Nobel peace prize.

But Kansas City was only a point of arrival and departure for Dr. Bunche. He was in the area to address the Army War College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. When he arrived at the Municipal airport at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, Feb. 25, he was whisked by Army limousine to Fort Leavenworth where he was the guest of top Army officials Sunday night and Monday.

Dr. Bunche made an address to the Army War College Monday morning. The director of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations was in the role of an honorary instructor at the college which is the senior institution in the Army's educational system.

TRAINED AS COMMANDER

The Army War College prepares officers for duty as commanders and general staff officers. In this college, selected officers are given intensive training in the military art and are prepared for duties as commanders and staff officers in the highest positions of the Army.

Dr. Bunche's lecture to the 100 officers who make up the college was not open to the public or press. It was restricted to top Army personnel. The Nobel peace prize winner spoke to the officers for more than an hour and a half and a question and answer period followed. He addressed them on the international situation in general, with emphasis on the situation in the Far East.

SECOND GUEST LECTURER

Dr. Bunche was the second honorary instructor to appear before the Army War college. The first was General J. Lawton Collins, chief of staff of the United States Army. Other distinguished citizens who will serve as honorary instructors are John Snyder, secretary of the treasury; C. F. Brannan, secretary of agriculture; Bernard Baruch, elder statesman and adviser

to Presidents; and Col. Robert McCormick, the eminent newspaper publisher.

Students of the Army War college visited Washington, D.C., for a week in November to study the operation and organization of government agencies at first hand. A field trip overseas is planned for March and April to enable the students to study the problems of particular areas with respect to their relation to the present world situation. This gives some idea of the importance of the Army War college and the significance of Dr. Bunche's appearance before it.

LUNCHES WITH 'BRASS'

Following his address Monday morning, Dr. Bunche had lunch with top military men at Fort Leavenworth. They included Lt. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, commandant, Army War College; Brig. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, deputy commandant, War College; Col. Robert L. Cardell, student, Army War College; Capt. William F. Jennings, U. S. Navy, instructor, Joint Staff Group, Army War College; Col. Robert V. Lee, instructor; Col. John G. Ondrick, instructor; Col. Gordon B. Rogers, deputy chairman, faculty group A, Army War college; Capt. John M. Sweeney, USN, head of the department of strategy and tactics, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; and Col. William R. Woodward, student, War college.

Shortly after the luncheon, Dr. Bunche was driven back to Kansas City where he departed by T. W.A. from the Municipal airport at 4:30 p.m. Monday.

Following his address to the War College, Dr. Bunche held a press conference in the office of General Swing with representatives there from The Kansas City Star, the Kansas City Call, the Leavenworth Times and Radio Station KCLO.

Dr. Bunche told newspaper reporters that his hopes for peace are still high. He said, "There is no indication that any nation, including Russia, is bent on having a third World War."

SUFFERS FROM COLD

The UN mediator was suffering from a severe cold and a possible attack of influenza. He was given treatment by Army physicians before leaving the fort. Since his triumph in Palestine, Dr. Bunche has been kept extremely busy filling speaking engagements. He speaks on an average of three or four times a week, travelling to all parts of the country. It is impossible to arrange a speaking en-

agement with Dr. Bunche under a two-year period.

Kansas City groups which have expressed a desire to bring the eminent diplomat to Kansas City if they put their bid in now could possibly get Dr. Bunche in the spring of 1952 or 1953.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Presents Oscar For Best Picture

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.— (ANP)—

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner, Thursday night, sparkled in the glitter and glamor of Hollywood as he presented to Joseph Mankiewicz the Academy award for the best motion picture of the year, "All About Eve."

In a brief talk before making his presentation, Dr. Bunche praised the movie industry for "constructive and understanding assistance in helping achieve ultimately a world of peace and brotherhood." He also related the industry should be the place for democracy.

Dr. Bunche is the first Negro to ever make an Academy award presentation. This year's program was the 23rd annual.

Also, winning an award was the song, "Mona Lisa," from the picture, "Captain Carey, U. S. A." This song was popularized nationally by Nat (King) Cole.

Dr. Bunche is slated to be honored April 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York. At this time Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, will present him the Four Freedoms awards as the person who has contributed the most toward preservation of the four freedoms.

Dr. Bunche Against War Hysteria In Columbia Speech

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM
NEW YORK — (ANP) — Americans should guard themselves against war hysteria, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, declared here last week.

He addressed a full house at McMillan auditorium on the Morning-side campus of Columbia university. He participated in the "Citizen Looks at Democracy" series of lectures at this school.

Topic of his address was "Citizen Looks at the United Nations" in this series for Columbia's Institute of Arts and Science Lectures.

Dr. Bunche warned that the press and radio were creating the war nerves being expressed by many Americans. He said they often report world events, particularly the United Nations, as they do a blow by blow description of a prize fight.

He also advised patience and the respect of one's neighbor regardless of race, color, creed or diplomatic status.

"We are still not internationally minded," he declared. "We must be patient and refrain from public excitement and war hysteria. We have been suddenly plunged from a fairly aloof nation into the heart of world affairs."

"Like gold fish in a glass bowl whose every move can be seen, so are the United Nations and Americans under the focal center of the world's attention. We must not abandon the concept of collective security. The UN must hold."

Dr. Bunche also stressed a point that many educators and other leaders had no concept of what the UN was about. For example, he told this story:

There was a midwestern school teacher who spent a whole day lauding the facilities and work of the UN. At the end of the day she had one big question to ask:

"Why were all foreigners needed around the Secretariat?"

Truman Right—Bunche

BY HARRY LEVETTE
LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Dr.

Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner, last week defended the firing of Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur as he addressed the Regional Council for the United Nations.

Addressing a capacity crowd at the palatial Ambassador hotel, Dr. Bunche defended the United Nations and American policy of confining the present Korean conflict.

He advocated negotiations for an "honorable peace." He said, "A number of trouble spots in Europe and Asia including Korea could have touched off World War III, had it not been for UN intervention in the invasion of South Korea."

Urging American citizens not to bow to hysteria, he said:

Hour For Unity
"We, in America should not forget the G.I.s and their allies who are making such great sacrifices in Korea. These are the great heroes. They are entitled to feel that we think enough of them to unify and to back them up."

Bunche Blasts American Bias

PARIS — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel prize winner, told the American Club of Paris in a speech last week that he considers the problem of race relations in the United States "a serious crack in our democratic armor."

Bunche, a member of the United Nations staff, is attending General Assembly sessions here.

The diplomat said recent incidents of violence in the United States are "fuel for our enemies" and raise doubts in the minds of our potential friends.



NAACP Honors Bunche—

A cross section of national greatness was on hand when the NAACP honored Dr. Ralph J.

Bunche at a testimonial at New York's Hotel Commodore last week. Here Dr. and Mrs. Bunche on the receiving line just before dinner and the speech-making.—Rowe Photo.

Says Allies Not Blind to U.S. Racial Hypocrisy

NEW YORK—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, unleashed another blistering attack on racial segregation, this time concentrating on "the undemocratic segregation of U. S. troops in Korea." "We cannot convert the vast masses of Asia and Africa to a democracy qualified by color," he told 1,400 persons at a testimonial dinner here last Wednesday night.

Dr. Bunche said the armed forces' segregation policy in Korea is "a puzzling manifestation

of democracy" to more than just the American Negro himself, but to the soldiers of other nations fighting alongside him under the UN flag, from South Korea, Thailand (Siam), the Philippines and other countries who have heard of United States "democracy."

LET'S PRACTICE IT

The distinguished UN diplomat called upon the United States to practice the democracy which she preaches.

The dinner, held at the Hotel Commodore, under the auspices of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and the NAACP brought persons from all parts of the country together to pay tribute to Dr. Bunche on his return from Oslo.

Sponsored by a committee of outstanding Americans of both races, the testimonial was under the chairmanship of Judge Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, and the vice chairmanship of Hon. William H. Hastie, judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and Ralph E. Samuel, president of the Federa-

tion of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

SEEK \$250,000

A drive for \$250,000 was announced by Judge Patterson, who also reported that \$30,000 of this sum had already been contributed.

Deploing the "racial strife and racial barriers to employment" in which "our resources of manpower are squandered," Dr. Bunche ruled out the concept of graduation as the elimination of discrimination, particularly at this time of national emergency, when "our country needs desperately its maximum strength—its maximum manpower, unity and moral leadership."

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, told the audience that it is a fatal mistake to assume "that the non-Communist nations of the world are dependent on America's 'moral, political, economic and military' aid . . . Our gravest peril is in not recognizing that this is a two-way street. We are as dependent for survival on them as they are on us. Despite the extraordinary development of synthetics, the vital

materials for our industrial production . . . come from non-white areas of the world."

Citing the achievements of the NAACP, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, said that the NAACP drive for \$250,000 is not an appeal "for charity or philanthropy, but for an investment in American democracy."

TRUMAN MESSAGE

Judge Patterson read greetings and tributes to Dr. Bunche from President Harry S. Truman, Secretary-General Trygve Lie, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, President Chaim Weizmann, and Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman. A credo of freedom written for the occasion by Robert E. Sherwood was read by Raymond Massey, actor. Miss Camilla Williams sang several selections.

From Tokyo, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, now in Japan, investigating courts-martial of Negro GIs, sent word that "our soldiers and civilians here admire and appreciate Bunche as we do and join me in sending our deep appreciation and Godspeed to a truly great man."

Colorado Grads To Hear Dr. Bunche

BOULDER, COLO.—(ANP)—Commencement speaker for the 1951 graduating exercises at Colorado university here June 9 will be Dr. Ralph Bunche, who will also be awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree.

Dr. Bunche was originally scheduled to speak at the institution in January during the 50th anniversary observance of the university. He was forced at that time to cancel the engagement and in so doing, suggested a later date.

The honorary degree to be given Dr. Bunche will be in recognition of his "continuous devotion to the cause of peace in his writing, his teachings and through his work as chairman of the UN Trusteeship Council."

Science Academy Elects Dr. Bunche

BOSTON.—(ANP)—Officials of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, one of the country's most exclusive learned societies, announced last week that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Department of Trusteeship of the UN and 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, has been selected to the membership of the academy. Dr. Bunche and Dr. DuBois, a well-known sociologist and historian, are the only Negroes holding membership in the academy.

Dr. and Mrs. Bunche in Middle of Protocol Fuss at Ouriol Dinner

Trygve Lie Says Bunche Closer To French President

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and director of the United Nations' trusteeship division, last week became the center of a delicate discussion on protocol at a recent dinner here for President Vincent Auriol of France.

In popular language, this dissertation on protocol is described as the question of who should have been seated where at the dinner.

Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, complained that Dr. Bunche and Mrs. Bunche sat closer to the French leader than did he and his wife. He said that other UN diplomats also were "upset" by the numerous errors in protocol observed at this dinner.

(In the art of protocol, every diplomat and official representative of any government sits closer to the honored guest on the basis of rank. Therefore, an ambassador of one country would sit closer to a dignitary than would a mere minister of even a larger nation.)

Sat Closer To Honoree

At this particular dinner, Dr. Bunche, who works under Lie in the UN, sat closer to President Auriol than did Lie, the UN's biggest man.

Even Mrs. Lie suffered an insult in the seating arrangement. She had to sit farther from the center of the table reserved for wives than Mrs. Bunche sat. This apparently was too much for Mr. Lie.

(Investigation later disclosed, however, that Lie actually sat closer to Auriol than did Dr. Bunche. It was learned that Lie sat on the speaker's stand a considerable distance from the end of the stage, while Bunche sat on the opposite side of the stand only three seats from the end. It was established, however, that Mrs. Bunche sat nearer to the French president than did Mrs. Lie.)

He made what he called a "friendly and cooperative" complaint to Grover Whalen, the man in charge of seating arrangements at the dinner. It seems that during this conversation, Whalen

mentioned something about racial prejudice being the basis of Lie's complaint.

At this point Lie is said to have denied the accusation and stalked away. Later a spokesman for the UN secretary general had this to say:

"Mrs. Lie asked Grover Whalen to please follow the diplomatic protocol of Washington in seating UN officials. Lie said he had received several complaints on seating arrangements. He said he didn't care where UN officials should be seated according to international protocol of the UN."

Here is the story of the dinner:

It was held the night of April 2 in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel as a testimonial dinner to President Auriol by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri of New York.

It seems that politician Grover Whalen had his own idea about protocol, whatever that is, and knew where he wanted the guests seated. On this basis, certain persons such as Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine foreign secretary; Jacob Malik, Russian deputy foreign minister, and other were closer to the French leader than was Lie.

The same went for the wives of distinguished guests. In the UN, there is a strict placing of officials at all occasions, and never, oh never, does a person sit in a better seat than his superior.

Because this was not followed in New York, Lie first complained with John F. Simmons, U.S. state department protocol man, who had nothing to do with the seating. Then he complained to Whalen.

By the weekend the whole story had been publicized, although Lie did not intend that to happen. In the meantime, Dr. Bunche has not been quoted on what he thinks of the whole mess.

Dr. Bunche Warns Against War Hysteria

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

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"We are still not internationally minded," he declared. "We must be patient and refrain from public excitement and war hysteria. We have been suddenly plunged from a fairly aloof nation into the heart of world affairs."

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"Why were all the foreigners needed around the Secretariat?"

Dr. Bunche Says Race Relations "Weak Link" in U. S.

PARIS, France — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN Trusteeship Division, and Nobel prize winner, last week said that American race relations are making the country vulnerable to criticism from the world.

In an address to the American club here, Dr. Bunche said: "America's poor race relations have become an acid test of our ability to lead the democratic world."

"The world has become conscious of a crack in race relations in America's democratic armor," he added.

The Cicero riot of last summer, resulting from an attempt of a Negro to move into a white neighborhood in the Chicago suburb, and refusal of Sioux City, Iowa, to permit burial in a city cemetery of an American Indian killed in Korea, he said, were examples of "certain unpardonable incidents," in the United States of America.



DR. RALPH BUNCHE
... race policy shocks

Dr. Bunche Named To UN Education Committee

PARIS, France, Dec. 24 — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN Trusteeship Division, and Nobel prize winner, has been named to Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators.

The 47-year-old Dr. Bunche was appointed to the EPC through joint action of the executive committees of the NEA and AASA. This marked the first time a Negro has been named to serve on this commission. The appointment, which begins January 1, 1952, is for four years.

Top-Level Parley—Working in a committee at the UN General Assembly meeting in Paris, Dr. Channing Tobias, left, U. S. alternate delegate, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, second from left, UN Trusteeship Division director, chat with Fursand Ali, third from left, Pakistan alternate delegate, and Mian Zia-ud-Din, Pakistan delegate to the UN.—Keystone Photo;

Calls Race Problem 'Serious Crack in Our Democratic Armor'

Dr. Bunche, in Paris, Fires Big Guns at U. S. Hypocrisy

PARIS—Speaking as an American to the American Club of Paris, Dr. Ralph Bunche last Thursday called the problem of race relations in the United States a serious "crack in our democratic armor." The distinguished UN diplomat, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950, cited recent incidents in the U. S. to back up his statement.

Dr. Bunche declared that he had heard more criticism in Europe based on American policies and the matter of race relations in recent months than at anytime before.

SHOCK OUR FRIENDS

"Incidents" in the United States, Dr. Bunche said are not only fuel for America's enemies, but they also "shock and raise doubts about us among our friends and our potential friends." He urged that Americans in Paris—and Europe—not to try to "explain away" these blotches against the U. S.

"What was far more important," he declared, "was that these undemocratic prejudices took place within an essentially democratic society where the struggle against such abuses gradually is being won."

There was little doubt in the minds of his hearers as to just what Dr. Bunche meant. The Communist press, radio and other propaganda agencies have flooded continental Europe with a continual stream of descriptions of racial incidents which have taken place within the United States.

At every opportunity, the Com-

munists have tried with might and main to show to Europe that all of America's expoundings about democracy are just so much hypocrisy, chiefly because of the treatment of Negroes in the United States.

Dr. Bunche is here attending the sessions of the UN General Assembly, in which he is director of the Trusteeship Division.

U. S. 12-15-51



"FOUR FREEDOMS AWARD" WINNER—Dr. Ralph Bunche, right, joins in a hearty laugh with millionaire ex-heavyweight champion Gene Tunney during a lull in the reception and dinner given by New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in honor of French President Auriol during his current visit to the United States. At left, Mrs. Tunney, Mr. Bernard Gimbel and Mrs. Bunche look on amiably. Dr. Bunche will be tendered the Franklin D. Roosevelt "Four Freedoms Award" at a dinner in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on April 11th, eve of the sixth anniversary of Pres. Roosevelt's death. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, last year's award winner, will make the presentation. Dr. Bunche received the overwhelming majority out of 15,000 votes.



"THIS IS A GREAT HONOR"—says Dr. Ralph Bunche, right, as he is tendered the 1950 Four Freedoms Award by Vice President Alben Barkley during a testimonial dinner given by the Award Committee, in New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel last week. The honor, given to Dr. Bunche "in recognition of outstanding efforts in the cause of the Four Freedoms—the basic rights of human beings everywhere"—crowned the observance of the sixth anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt was the 1949 winner.

Dr. Bunche Receives Four Freedoms Award

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 12.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, last night was presented the Four Freedoms award.

Guests at the Four Freedoms dinner included former Secretary of War Patterson, Secretary of

Labor Tobin and Vice President Barkley.

The Four Freedoms award, given twice previously, to Mr. Barkley and to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was established to memorialize the ideals of the four freedoms—freedom of religion, from want and from fear, enunciated before World War II by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Barkley presented Dr. Bunche with a parchment plaque in "recognition of his outstanding contributions in the field of the four freedoms." Dr. Bunche said his acceptance

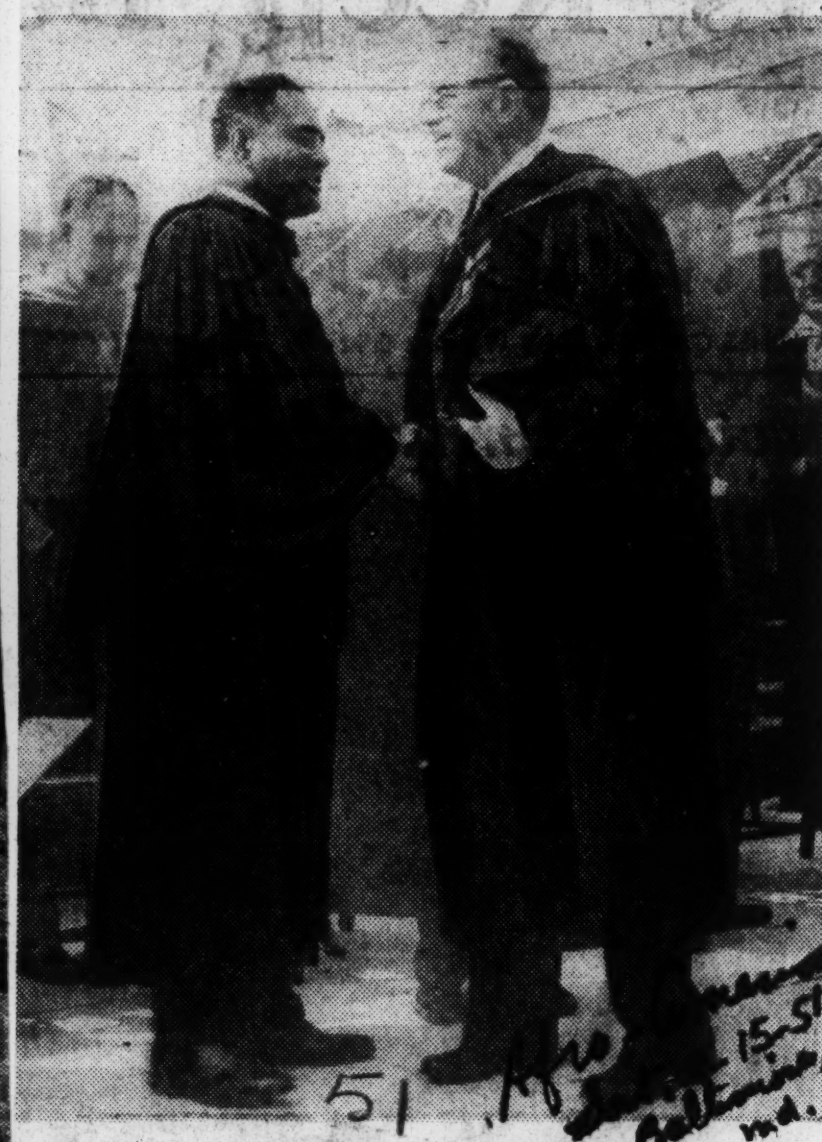
was "more challenge than tribute."

Stressing the importance of the proper use of freedom, Dr. Bunche said:

"It may be questioned also whether we as individuals have learned well enough how to use freedom responsibly.

"In the political arena, in the press and on the platform and even at times in the ranks of the military there is not infrequently seeming irresponsibility and abuse in the exercise of that freedom which is our American heritage."

Bunche Gets Honorary Degree



Bland L. Stradley, vice-president of Ohio State University, congratulates Dr. Ralph J. Bunche on his recent award of the honorary law degree from the university.

NEW YORK CLOSE-UP

By TEX McCRARY and JINX FALKENBURG



Mancuso-Fotopress

RALPH BUNCHE, PEACEMAKER

Carved from symbolic olive wood, the business end of the gavel in Dr. Bunche's fist pounded out the first U. N. peace in the Palestine truce talks two years ago: "More than once, I felt like using this on the boys on both sides to try and knock some sense into them..."

The present U. N. peacemaker Gen. Ridgway, carries a hand grenade as a trademark, a grim reminder to aggressors that the U. N. packs a punch. It's a far cry from January of 1949, when the only weapon U. N. peacemaker Ralph Bunche could bring to a truce table was his own tactful brain:

"As middle man between the Egyptians and Israelis, I discovered very quickly that the two main ingredients for the successful settlement of a shootin' war, besides the obvious necessity for honest dealings, are patience — every time you blew your nose over there, somebody was offended — and persistence."

"I was sent abroad originally

the count's car with bullets. When U. N. officials were killed in Palestine, more than twenty others were wounded. "As soon as I took over as Acting Mediator, I was guarded wherever I went—still, I had to make wild dashes across no man's land on U. N. business, and then the only safe conduct pass worth a damn was a driver who really knew how to step on the gas!"

Narrow escapes pinned to fast get-aways have twice nicked his lifeline. In Atlanta last week, Dr. Bunche spoke to 6,000 people—the largest unsegregated crowd in the city's, if not the South's, history; a decade earlier he found the roots of prejudice much deeper. "The simple fact is, I was run out of one town by a mob."

"I was working with Gunnar Myrdal on a survey of the Negro in America. Myrdal has blond hair and eyes bluer than the Baltic Sea... I do not. We made quite a spectacular combination, I assure you, traveling together in the Deep South. Outside Montgomery, Ala., trouble at a bus station had so charged the white townspeople that our questions on the status of Negroes and poor whites sounded hot enough to set off the fuse. As the crowd began closing in, the third member of our party, a white Southerner, shoved us into a car and told us to get the hell out of there!"

"With me behind the wheel, we lit out in our Ford V-8, going so fast that the seven guys chasing us never got close. I didn't know whether they wanted to lynch us or only beat us up—and frankly, I wasn't curious enough to stop and ask!"

Grandson of a slave, son of a barber, the sturdy 200-pound peacemaker never went looking for trouble as a kid, but when it came he could always handle it—"Nobody," he smiles, "ever tried to push me around." In college, his Phi Beta Kappa key shared the spotlight with three basketball letters won as star guard on U. C. L. A.'s championship team: "But even after graduation, I kept my reputation as a battler—when I taught at Howard University, I was one of the group of young professors who championed, and quite outspokenly, the cause of the students fighting 'old-fogyism' on the faculty."

"For the heinous crime of allowing herself to be kissed by a young instructor, one senior girl was not going to be allowed to graduate

with her class. I stayed up all night preparing a 'brief' in her behalf... the next day, she received her diploma on schedule."

Since his return from the Holy Land, nine honorary degrees each June have been par for Ralph Bunche, who has pioneered more firsts than any other Negro of his generation. He was the first to win his Ph.D. in political science at Harvard, the first to hold a desk job in the State Department, the first to be offered a job as Assistant Secretary of State, which he refused: "Washington has Jim Crow laws. I am a Negro. It was as simple as that." He had already accepted a Harvard professorship and received a leave of absence he's still on, when news came of his most famous first—the Nobel Peace Prize:

"My staff has a deep sense of humor, and I refused to believe I'd won until a swarm of reporters jumped me at home—after they'd held a press conference with seven-year-old Ralph jr. My youngest daughter, Joan, tried to explain to him just what had happened while the photographers took a picture of him holding up his home-made sign: 'Dear Daddy, I'm glad you won the Nobel Prize!' Then the reporters asked him what he thought of his old man as a peacemaker..."

"My daddy?" my son said, and then spilled the beans—"He can't even keep peace in his own family... Joan and I fight all the time!"

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Daily Doubles: The Parents League of America announced its list of the nation's "happiest married couples," with Gen. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR and his wife, married thirteen years, in first place. Gov. and Mrs. EARL WARREN of California, married 26 years, were selected as second happiest, and Nobel Prize-winner RALPH BUNCHE and his wife, married 21 years, placed third.

BUNCHE AND THREE OTHERS NAMED MEMBERS OF POLICY BODY OF TWO EDUCATION GROUPS.

Washington-Oct.24-The National Education Association announced today the appointment of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of trusteeship of the United Nations and 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, to the Educational Policies Commission, a joint group of N.E.A. and the American Association of School Administrators.

The Commission, created in 1938 by the executive committees of the two educational organizations, has twenty members. Terms are for four years.

Three others besides Dr. Bunche were named to the commission. They are O.C. Aderhold, president of the University of Georgia; Miss Margaret Schowengerdt, president of the Missouri State Teachers Association, and English teacher in the Webster Groves Senior High School, and Ralph W. McDonald, president of the Bowling Green (Ohio) State University.

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Times
Thurs. 10-25-51
New York, N.Y.

See-Code: 14 (for complete clipping)

"Magic Name" In Peace Making

UN Diplomats Ready To Draft Bunche For Korea

By Doris Fleeson

Bunche as ambassador?

BY PIERRE J. HUSS
International News Service
Staff Correspondent

FLUSHING MEADOW, N. Y.—A number of United Nations diplomats have begun discussions on the possibility of drafting Dr. Ralph Bunche to take over the Korean peace talks when they enter the political stage.

The Nobel prize winner and negotiator of the Palestine armistice who is currently serving as U. N. Trusteeship Administrator hinted strongly to International News Service that he would be willing to go to Korea if asked to do so by the world organization.

Asked what his attitude would be to such a mission, Dr. Bunche said, "I am at the disposal of the U. N. Secretary General and the Assembly. I'll go wherever they send me."

It was emphasized, however, that there has as yet been no official approach to Dr. Bunche.

MEANWHILE, THE U. N. was maintaining a strict hands off policy on the Korean cease fire negotiations but will respond quickly to any request for advice or intervention from Gen. Ridgway if a deadlock threatens.

Top U. N. officials and delegates believe the supreme commander will turn to U. N. and ask for new instructions once he feels that military conditions covering the security of his troops have been agreed upon and broader problems such as the withdrawal of Chinese Communist troops across the Yalu River are raised.

THE MOVE TO MAKE Ralph Bunche, noted Negro diplomat serving with the United Nations, the next United States ambassador to Russia is still a creation of the politicians. They have interested the Truman staff, however, and have assurances that the president will consider it.

It is not the first suggestion that this country should make more spectacular use of Mr. Bunche's recognized talents in the battle against communism. When Averell Harriman, who is mediating the Iranian oil dispute for the president, retired as ambassador to Moscow, he proposed Mr. Bunche as his successor.

Since then increasing use of the color issue in Asia against the Western world, especially since China fell to the Reds, has seemed to many to offer a powerful reason for moving Mr. Bunche to the front lines. Sen. Moody, Michigan Democrat, the latest politico to push the idea, insists that in Moscow, "Ambassador Bunche would be a living refutation to Communist racial propaganda against the United States."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT is wary. Its conscience is clear about Mr. Bunche. Secretary Acheson offered him the high post of assistant secretary of state in charge of Near East and African affairs, which Mr. Bunche refused because he did not wish to bring up his family in segregated Washington. The department rejoiced in his work in Palestine, and pushed him for the United Nations post he preferred.

It has two fears, however. One is of appearing to pull irons out of the fire for aspiring politicians with large Negro voting blocs. The other is of setting precedents for naming important officials because they represent important racial or religious minorities.

Several months ago a Negro delegation called on the secretary of state and in somewhat peremptory tones insisted that more Negroes should have better diplomatic posts. A fast man with a touchy question, Mr. Acheson quietly expressed disappointment that they did not stress the issue of quality rather than equality.

He said that he had asked Mr. Bunche to be assistant secretary because he considered him the best qualified man for the job in view. He added he would always try to appoint the best qualified men, regardless of color.

The middlemen of this pulling and hauling are found at the Democratic National Committee. They score Mr. Acheson as a fair and knowledgeable cabinet officer; they don't give State's lower echelons much change.

WHEN MR. BUNCHE'S NAME was proposed for Russia by Mr. Harriman, some State officials expressed fear that the Reds would "cater" to him and thus "spoil him." Mr. Bunche's friends do not deny that he strongly resents segregation in the nation's capital, but they believe that comment re-

flects only a fear growing out of a guilty conscience over some aspects of the Negro's status in America.

The latest traveler to discover how ably the Communists exploit United States color prejudice is Gov. Dewey of New York. Speaking to leading Malayan and Singapore citizens at a Singapore luncheon in his honor, Dewey said he was "shocked to find an incident of racial prejudice, involving a few hundred people out of 150,000,000 people, is front-page news in Singapore and elsewhere, and considered worthy of a four-column photograph on page one." He was referring to the recent race riot in Cicero, the Chicago suburb.

It is Dewey's first visit to the Far East. Asian newspapers regularly give huge play to United States Negro and race problems, almost none to the tremendous advancement of Negroes.—C

Bloomfield College Honors Bunche, Governor Driscoll



Shown after they had received honorary degrees at the Bloomfield College founders' day last Friday in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield are left to right, Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, the Rev. Lester H. Clee and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.

Dr. Bunche Cited Again

Bestows LL.D. Degree

Bloomfield — Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director of the Department of

Trusteeship of the United Nations, also received an honorary degree of doctor of laws. Honorary degrees of doctor of science were presented to Charles Eisler of East Orange, president of the Eisler Engineering Company, Inc.; and Eldridge Haynes of New York, president and publisher of "Modern Industry" magazine.

Dr. Bunche spoke at the afternoon program, and the Governor at a dinner in the church dining hall on Thursday evening. Dr. Bunche's address was recorded on radio broadcast over station WPAT.

The Rev. Dr. Lester H. Clee, chairman of the New Jersey State Mediation Board, and a member of the Bloomfield College board of di-

Governor Driscoll received his honorary degree from Dr. Clee, a friend and political ally of many years' standing. Dr. Clee cited the Governor for his "statesmanship, and his tre-

mendous contributions to state government in New Jersey; his courage in carrying on a program of reorganization of State agencies; his leadership in Constitutional and judiciary reform; and his personal character and integrity."

Dr. Bunche's Citation

Dr. Frederick Schweitzer, president of Bloomfield College, presented the honorary degree to Dr. Bunche, citing the Nobel Peace prize winner for:

"His monumental contribution to the solution of problems of race relations; his leadership in the effective employment of arbitration as an instrument for settling differences between nations; and his specific achievement in improving relations between the Jews and Arabs."

Bunche Scores Isolationists

Speaking on "The United Nations and the Prospects for Peace," Dr. Ralph Bunche warned the 1000 persons attending the convocation against a return by the United States to isolationism as advocated by former President Herbert Hoover and Senator Robert Taft.

He pleaded eloquently for collective effort and common purpose in backing the UN, through which security for peace and freedom-loving people today must come or come not at all.

"The great powers could perform a historic service," the UN statesman said, "if they would undertake intensive high level consultation for as long as necessary in a sincere effort to dissipate the imminent threat of war."

Tells Europe's Fear

On the question of isolationism, Dr. Bunche declared:

"Recent speeches by one of our elder statesmen and at least one of our leading politicians have no doubt accentuated the fear in Europe that the United States might return to its previous isolationism or semi-isolationism and withdraw from its present acceptance of broad international responsibility."

"In my view the fear that might be stimulated by a serious reverse in Korea is not entirely lacking in substance."

Must Stand by UN

Implicit current proposals or a return of isolationism, Dr. Bunche emphasized, "is an attitude of giving up on the UN and on the idea of collective security."

"The suggestions advise we try to retire into our shell — a shell that in fact no longer exists — that we try to build a modern Chinese wall about ourselves with planes and ships."

People Against War

"Security today is a universal problem, and that security is a matter of friends as well as guns and planes and ships."

"People will rally around ideas and will support friends but hardly will rally around guns handed them by someone who prefers to remain aloof."

1,400 Honor Dr. Bunche At Dinner of N. A. A. C. P.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner and director of the United States Nations Trusteeship Division was honored by 1,400 persons at a dinner last night at the Hotel Commodore.

The dinner, held under the auspices of a citizens committee headed by Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, also served to begin the 1951 fund campaign of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Goal of the campaign is \$250,000.

President Truman, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, and President Chaim Weizmann of Israel were among those who sent messages of greetings to Dr. Bunche.

Speakers at the dinner included Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

Bunche Receives Four Freedoms Award

Dr. Ralph Bunche, who won the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, has been selected as this year's winner of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Award.

Announcement of the choice of Dr. Bunche was made yesterday by Justice Ferdinand Pecora, chairman of the award committee.

Last year's winner Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will present the award at a dinner April 11.

Dr. Bunche received the Nobel award for his work as United Nations Palestine mediator. The new honor is for his contributions to the four freedoms as director of the U.N. trusteeship department.

Nobel Prize Winner Speaks To 14,000 At Testimonial

NEW YORK—America must put her "interracial house in order" if she is to be the leader of world forces for freedom Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner and Director of the UN Trusteeship Division, told an audience of 1,400 here last week at a testimonial dinner in his honor.

The dinner held at the Hotel Commodore under the auspices of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought persons from all parts of the country together to pay tribute to Dr. Bunche on his return from Oslo.

Sponsored by a committee of outstanding Americans of both races, the testimonial was under the chairmanship of Judge Robert P.

Patterson, former Secretary of War, and the vice chairmanship of Hon. William H. Hastie, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and Ralph E. Samuel, president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York. A drive for \$250,000 was announced by Judge Patterson, who also reported that \$30,000 of this sum had already been contributed.

JIM CROW WASTES RESOURCES

Deploring the "racial strife and racial barriers to employment" in which "our resources of manpower are squandered," Dr. Bunche ruled out the concept of gradualism in the elimination of discrimination, particularly at this time of national emergency, when "our country needs desperately its maximum strength—its maximum manpower, unity and moral leadership."

"The time is past," Dr. Bunche declared, "when we may find refuge in rationalizations. The very principles upon which our way of life is based are being dangerously challenged in the world wide ideological struggle. To the realistic, even cynical, world of today profession assumes meaning only in deeds. We cannot convert the vast masses of Asia and Africa—the preponderance of the world's population to a democracy qualified by color."

TWO WAY STREET

Walter White, NAACP executive 'moral, political, economic and military' aid—Our gravest peril is not recognizing that this is a two-way street. We are as dependent

for survival on them as they are on us. Despite the extraordinary development of synthetics the vital materials for our industrial production come from non-white areas of the world.

Citing the achievements of the NAACP, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund said that the NAACP drive for \$250,000 is not an appeal "for charity or philanthropy but for an investment in American democracy."

Dr. Bunche Says U.S. Must Clean Own House

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Judge Patterson read greetings and tributes to Dr. Bunche from President Harry S. Truman, Secretary-General Trygve Lie, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, President Chaim Weizmann, and secretary of the interior Oscar Chapman.

A Credo of freedom written for the occasion by Robert E. Sherwood was read by Raymond Massey. Miss Camilla Williams sang several selections.

From Tokyo, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel now in Japan investigating courts martial of Negro GIs, sent word that "our soldiers and civilians re admire and appreciate Bunche as we do and join me in sending our deep appreciation and Godspeed to a truly great man."

Bunche Denies Korea Job Offer

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio —Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations diplomat and Nobel Peace Prize winner, said last week that he is not under consideration for the job of mediator in the Korean conflict.

Dr. Bunche said the reason he is not under consideration is that "we're unable to talk to the other side." He said that he would certainly take the difficult job if he were assigned to it by the United Nations.

Dr. Bunche Lauds Toward Racial Amity

DETROIT — One of the highlights of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of this city was the appearance here at Belle Isle where the sanguinary race riot of June, 1943, occurred — of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, a native of Detroit.

Dr. Bunche told his audience: "I can recall hundreds of good times spent right here on this island, swimming, hiking and even an experiment with a five-cent cigar conducted without my father's knowledge."

"Now, 250 years after its founding, Detroit has become fully of age. Its record as a border city might well serve as a model for the world. And demonstrated here daily is the brotherhood that fosters peace and progress."

Bunche Picture in Newark City Hall



award in February, 1949, in a letter he sent to the Norwegian ambassador in Washington. The inscription over the autograph says: "To 'Doc' Ellenstein—with best wishes."

winners, and UN director of trusteeships to his prized collection in his City Hall office. Ellenstein suggested Dr. Bunche as a candidate for the coveted peace

Revenue and Finance Director Meyer C. Ellenstein of Newark, N.J., is shown adding an autographed photograph of Dr. Ralph Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize

*After luncheon
Sept. 5-19-51
Bunche*

At March of Dimes Tea Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria



Dr. Bunche Named To Ford Fund Post

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was named one of the directors of the Ford Foundation's new Fund for the Advancement of Education. The purpose of the fund is to meet the foundation's aims in the field of formal education.

The head of the organization, which is to be non-profit, is Dr. Clarence Faust, former dean of the humanities and sciences of Stanford University, according to Foundation president, Paul G. Hoffman. The trustees have approved a budget of \$7,154,000 for the fund which will have its headquarters at 575 Madison Avenue, New York.

Other directors are Barry Bingham, publisher; Charles D. Dickey, director and vice-president of J. P. Morgan and Co.; C. Spott Fletcher, former president of Encyclopedia Britannica Films and Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, former commander of the WAVE and former president of Wellesley College.

Morris Warman

Attending tea of the Greater New York Women's Division of the 1951 March of Dimes yesterday were, left to right, Mrs. John C. Hegeman, chairman of the women's division; Emil K. Ellis, chairman of the Bill of Rights Committee of the Federal Bar Association; Mrs. Warren Austin, wife of the United States delegate to the United Nations, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, and U. N. Director of Trusteeship and Information

March of Dimes Women Hold First Tea Session

The Greater New York Women's Division of the 1951 March of Dimes held its first tea meeting of the campaign yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Guest of honor and principal speaker was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Director of Trusteeship and Information, and

Dr. Bunche Talks to 200 At Polio Drive Luncheon

Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship

Division and 1950 Nobel Prize winner, was the principal speaker at a luncheon yesterday for 200 friends and campaign committee chairmen of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at the Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street.

Dr. Bunche, whose six-year-old son, Ralph jr., was stricken with the disease last summer, urged the chairman to an all-out effort in the 1951 March of Dimes drive. The boy is completely recovered. Justice George J. Bedford of

the New York Supreme Court was the other speaker. He outlined the 1951 fund campaign. The luncheon was given by Harold V. Smith, president of the Home Insurance Company and general chairman of the campaign designed to raise \$4,000,000 in greater New York. Also at the luncheon was Larry McKenzie, twelve, the 1951 national poster boy.

Phelps Stokes Fund Honors Bunche



MORE HONORS—Dr. Ralph Bunche was feted by the board of directors of the Phelps Stokes Fund, of which he is a member, at a dinner given Thursday at the Savoy-Plaza. Shown left to right are John D. Rockefeller III, a board member; Dr. Bunche, Emory Ross, president of the Fund; and Dr. Channing Tobias, director of the Fund.

Bunche Says West Must Accept People Of Asia

NEW YORK (NNPA)—The Asiatic revolution and impending upheaval in Africa can be channeled into democratic paths only if the Western world accepts the peoples of the two continents as equals and offers them aid, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche said last Thursday night.

Dr. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, spoke at a dinner at the Savoy-Plaza given by the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund to honor him for winning the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. Bunche is a trustee of the fund.

The Asiatics and Africans, comprising a majority of the world's population, are now reaching out for a better life, education, housing and security and they cannot be stopped, Dr. Bunche said.

"We must prove our friendship by extending them a friendly, not a paternalistic, hand and in that hand must be many of the things they have so long lacked," Dr. Bunche continued.

"The West must realize that, though it has bestowed undenied benefits on Asia and Africa," Dr. Bunche said, "there is a long and unsavory history of Western imperialism, suppression and exploitation to be overcome."

Dr. Bunche said American prestige in Africa has steadily declined since the end of World War II. He predicted that unless the Western at-

titude toward Africa undergoes a marked change, the revolution there will be as "ominous for the West as the revolution now occurring in Asia."

A message was read from President Truman extolling Dr. Bunche as "a man of patience, wisdom and courage."

Speakers included Dr. Charles Dollar, president of the Carnegie Corporation, of New York; John D. Rockefeller, 3d, and Dr. Emory Boxx, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, which aids colored education and housing.



WINNER: Dr. Ralph Bunche, U.N. mediator and winner of Nobel Peace Prize, awards medal to William Martinez, 11, of 17 Union St., Bklyn., who won the Police Athletic League's competition for the best poster on the subject of brotherhood. Looking on are, (left) Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy and (right) Deputy Commissioner James B. Nolan, president of PAL.

Photo by Stieglitz.

Bunche Gets Honorary Degree From A. and T.



Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations official and Nobel Peace Prize winner, here is being awarded the honorary degree of

Doctor of Laws by Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College (left). Dean W. T. Gibbs (right) made the recommenda-

tion. The degree was conferred following Dr. Bunche's Commencement address at the A. and T. College 53rd commencement.

'We Live In A Dangerous Era'—Bunche

GREENSBORO, N.C. — We live in a dangerous world, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner, told the 53rd graduating class and 6500 visitors at the A. and T. College commencement, Monday.

"There is in Korea," he said "a limited and localized war which has been tragically underway for almost a year. Strife and threats of strife are found in many parts of the world and a 'Cold' war swirling about a world-wide ideo-

logical struggle is being dangerously and ceaselessly fought.

He declared that an all-out war is not inescapable if "the voices of the peoples of the world which are the voices of peace, are raised loudly and persistently enough. These voices cannot ultimately fail to be heeded, even by those governments and their maverick leaders who may be ruthlessly bent on aggressive adventure."

Peace Not Only Problem

Dr. Bunche then turned to racial discrimination. "I realize," he said, "that peace is not the only serious problem on your minds today."

"You are Colored students, and in a country in which racial barriers abound, the racial equation is a matter of most serious concern to you. But you are also American

students, and despite all the handicaps attaching to you, in the world as it is today, this is a more significant fact than your color or race.

"For the life of me, I cannot see there is any longer any logical explanation why the removal of the millstones of prejudice and segregation of races should not or cannot be done within a reasonable time.

"There was a time when the South may have had some plausible reason for fear and hesitation —when the South had just emerged from a disastrous civil war and had not convincing demonstration that Negroes could become citizens as valuable to their communities as citizens of any other color."

Dr. Bunche Gets Award From Boy Scouts

A former Boy Scout, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of New York, Director of the Division of Trusteeship of the United Nations, recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, is one of eight men honored Saturday with the Award of the Silver Buffalo for "distinguished service to boyhood" by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The presentation was made at a luncheon of the National Council 41st annual meeting at the Hotel Stevens in Chicago. Dr. Bunche was a Scout at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The Silver Buffalo Award is made annually on the basis of noteworthy service to boyhood of a national or international character, outside the line of regular duty, either directly to or independent of the Boy Scouts of America.

Most of the recipients made outstanding progress during their training period and the credit for the good selection must be given the schools who are privileged to make the decision as to who gets the award.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Awarded Silver Buffalo

A former Boy Scout, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of New York, Director of the Division of Trusteeship of the United Nations, recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, is one of eight men honored today (Sat.) with the Award of the Silver Buffalo for "distinguished service to boyhood" by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The presentation was made at a luncheon of the National Council's 41st annual meeting at the Hotel Stevens in Chicago. Dr. Bunche was a Scout at Albuquerque, N. M. The Silver Buffalo Award is

made annually on the basis of noteworthy service to boyhood of a national or international character, outside the line of regular duty, either directly to or independent of the Boy Scouts of America.

In a ceremony conducted by the National Court of Honor, of which Dr. George J. Fisher, National Scout Commissioner, is chairman, each recipient was invested with a miniature Silver Buffalo worn suspended on a red, white and red ribbon around the neck and also received an inscribed brochure bearing the citation that accompanies the award.

The seven others honored today are:

Dr. James L. Clark of New York explorer; James H. Douglas, Jr. of Chicago, attorney; Edgar A. Guest, writer and poet of Detroit; Dr. Raymond W. Miller of Washington, D. C., public relations and trade consultant; Maj. Gen. D. C. Spry of Ottawa, Canada, Chief Executive Commissioner of the Canadian Boy Scouts Association and Jack P. Whitaker, Kansas City, Mo., manufacturer.

The citation accompanying the award to Dr. Bunche follows:

Ralph J. Bunche, Jamaica, N. Y. Educator. A Scout in his early boyhood, he stands before youth today as an example of the opportunity which America offers to her sons to rise to positions of great world influences. Thus he is enrolled with those who through their achievements have added lustre to their race and heritage. Scholar, with broad knowledge and experience in anthropology and colonial policy, based on numerous fellowships in Europe, Africa and Asia. Long time member of the faculty of Howard University.

After rendering significant service to his country during World War II, he entered upon his career with the United Nations as Director of the Division of Trusteeship. In the discharge of his United Nations responsibilities, he became associated with Count Bernadotte, Chief Scout of the Swedish Boy Scout Association, who was United Nations' Mediator on Palestine. After the Count's tragic death, Dr. Bunche carried on as Acting Mediator with such distinguished success that he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. His selfless interest in the welfare of his fel-

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

low men, the world over, provides inspiration for men of good will everywhere.

BOY SCOUTS-Silver Buffalo

Bunche, Firestone *are American* on Lincoln U. Board

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — President Horace Mann Bond announced that three new members had been elected to the Lincoln University Board of Trustees at the annual Spring Meeting last week. They are: Dr. Ralph S. Bunche, director of Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, and recent Nobel Peace Prize Winner; Roger S. Firestone, vice president of the Firestone Rubber Co., and president of Firestone Plastics Company at Pottstown, Pa., a resident of Gladwyn, Pennsylvania; and Julius Rosenwald, 2nd., Elkins Park, Pa. With Attorney Lewis M. Stevens, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Board, presiding, the Trustees took action on the projected budget for 1951-1952, which indicated a balanced budget for the next year in spite of the expected effect of the war emergency upon the college department.

First Such Unit

The University's Institute of African Studies, the first such department to be established in the United States, was given special attention in measures designed to extend and enlarge its work.

Authority was given to proceed with plans for new construction including the expansion of library facilities. The trustees also voted to grant a one year's leave of absence to Irving Mondschein, Director of Athletics at the University to enable the former National Decathlon champion and all-round athlete to coach the Olympic team of the Republic of Israel, and to institute a national system of physical education for the Republic until the end of the 1952 Olympics.

A report on the progress of the University's Centennial Campaign Fund for \$2 million to rehabilitate the physical plant indicated that almost half of the amount sought was in sight.

Lincoln Picks Bunche For Trustee Board

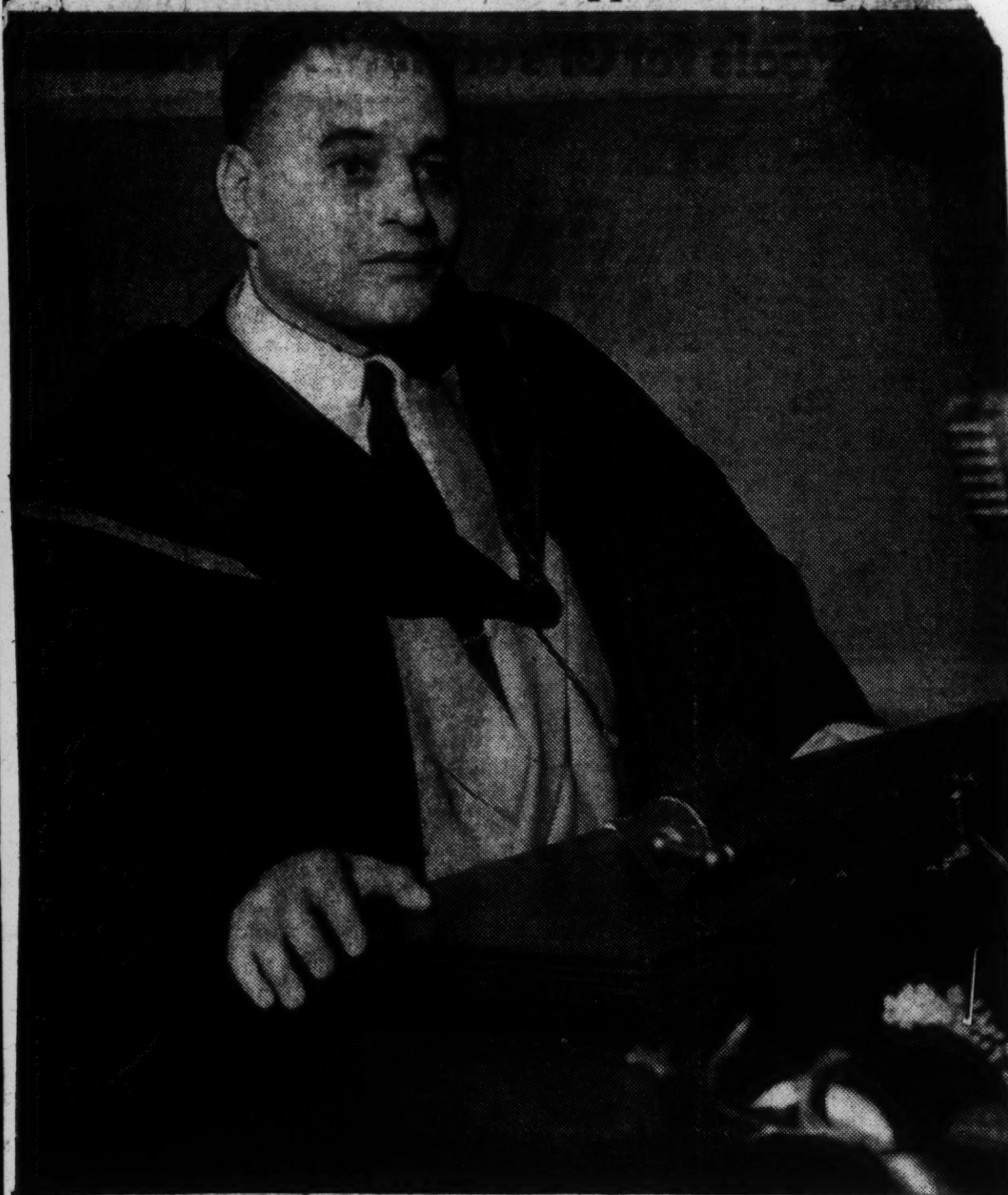
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Prize winner; Roger S. Firestone, vice president of the Firestone Rubber Co., and Julius Rosenwald, II, were elected to the Lincoln University board of trustees at the annual spring meeting held at the university last week.

Bunche elected to Trustees of Lincoln U.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche has been announced as one of three new members elected to the Lincoln University board of trustees.

Also elected with the director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations and recent Nobel Peace Prize winner are Roger S. Firestone, vice president of the Firestone Rubber Co., and president of Firestone Plastics Company at Pottstown, Pa., and Julius Rosenwald, II, of Elkins Park, Pa.

Dr. Bunche As He Will Appear at Morgan



Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council who was the commencement speaker at 6 p.m. Monday in the Memorial Stadium.

FIRST BALTIMORE APPEARANCE:

Morgan Graduation Features Dr. Bunche

BALTIMORE

Making his first Baltimore appearance, Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations official, delivered the commencement address, Monday, to the 290 graduates of Morgan State College.

The exercises were held at 6 p.m. in the W.A.C. Hughes Stadium on the campus. Governor Theodore R. McKeldin awarded the diplomas.

4 Honorary Degrees

Honorary degrees of doctor of laws were conferred upon Dr. Bunche who is senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council; Governor McKeldin; Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago; and Carrington J. Davis, retired school principal and member of the Morgan College trustee board.

Musical numbers were by the Morgan Choir directed by J. O. B. Moseley, and devotionals were offered by the Revs. A. J. Payne, Enon Baptist Church, and Harrison J. Bryant, Bethel AME Church.

The program also featured the awarding of Army commissions by Col. James M. Robinson, OSC executive to the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of Defense.

134 Men Graduates

The graduating class includes 51 from the 1950 summer school. A total of 106 graduates received the bachelor of arts degree, and 184 the bachelor of science degree.

The class included 124 men and 156 women.

There were 25 honor graduates, five with "highest honor," six with "high honor" and 14 with "honor."

These persons include Gaynor J. Waters, Ann E. Venture, Liller B. Parrott, Magdalene Barber and Donald W. Stewart in the highest honor group; George R. Liggins, Liston A. George, Charles H. Hawkins, Carolyn O. Smith, Myrtle B. Stanley and Raymond M. Puryear, in the second group;

Agnes P. Williams, Kathryn L. Richardson, Clarence G. Contee, Rebecca Jeffers, Willie R. Marshall, Eugene L. Evans, Eli P. Howard, Theodore W. Maull, Irene Banks, Drunell M. Cottman, De-

lores Parker, Edith Nixon, Bettye J. Keene and George D. Rooks in the third group.

Baccalaureate Service Sunday

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered on Sunday to the graduates by the Rev. Joshua O. Williams, pastor of Sharp St. Memorial Church.

Devotionals were offered by the Rev. Marion C. Bascom, pastor of Douglas Memorial Church, and Elder William L. Cheatham, of Berea Temple Church. The Rev. Howard Cornish, director of the Morgan Christian Center, gave the scripture lesson.

Student Prize Winners

Medals and cash prizes were awarded to the following:

Miles A. Reid, the Baldwin Medal endowed by the late Rev. Charles W. Baldwin for excellence in oratory and awarded to a freshman; Charles Wise Jr., freshman, the Hughes Medal established by the late W.A.C. Hughes for second prize in oratory;

Liller B. Parrott, the Eliza Jane Cummings Medal for excellence in sociology; Gaynor J. Waters, the Jacob C. Dunn prize of \$5 for excellence in home economics; Miss Waters also will receive the Violet N. Anderson Finer Womanhood Award;

English Award Offered

Daniel A. Henderson, the N. M. Carroll Memorial prize of \$5 to the student with the greatest relative progress in English; Paul M. Johnson, the William H. Proctor Prize in Mathematics (\$10);

Jean D. Thomas, the I. L. Thomas prize of \$5 for excellence in music; Charlene L. Gaither, the C. Wilbert Harris prize of \$5 for the senior with a history major and the highest academic average in that field;

Second Sociology Award

Bettye J. Keene, the W. Ashbie Hawkins Memorial prize of \$5 for excellence in the department of education; Drunell M. Cottman and Lionel A. Todman, the Benjamin F. Jackson prize of \$10 to the students in sociology whose work has been

to the interpretation of Christian faith.

Dramatic and Poetic Art

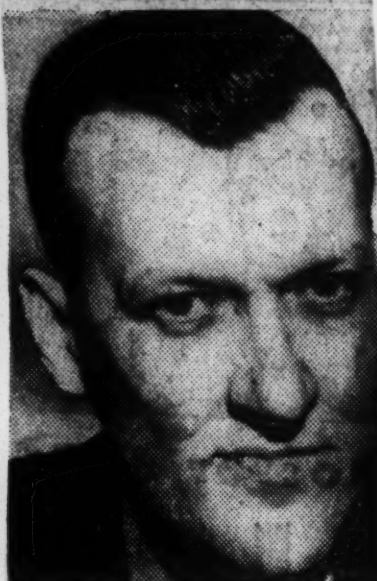
Covelle S. Tyler, the David Harold Cup for creative work in poetry; Robert L. King, the New York Chapter Alumni Prize of \$5 to the student who demonstrates excellence in dramatics; Doris E. Keeley, the Edna G. Throver prize of \$25 to the young woman in the department of business education who has best demonstrated characteristics of ability, personality, skill and efficiency.

achievements:

Liston A. George, the John E. Robinson prize of \$10 to the outstanding student in zoology; Ruth A. Collins, the Class of 1926 Medal to the student who has best mastered the art of living with others; Eli P. Howard, the Howard C. Wright Memorial prize to the senior majoring in health and physical education who has the highest academic average in that field; David W. Briddell, the James and Marietta Stewart prize of \$10 to the student who has contributed most

characterized by consistent effort and a high grade of scholarship; Wilton Williams, the Fernand E. Pecou Memorial prize of \$10 to the senior majoring in French who most satisfactorily combines finer character with superior scholarship; George D. Rooks, the Sgt. Carl H. Chavis Memorial Award to the senior who most satisfactorily combines outstanding qualities of manhood with excellence in athletic

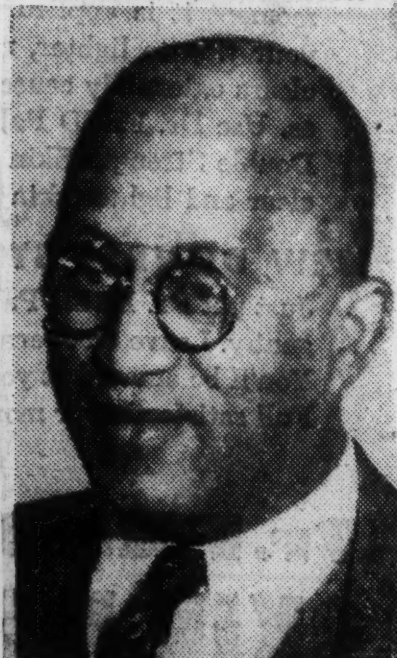
Honored by Morgan



GOVERNOR MCKELDIN



CONGRESSMAN DAWSON



CARRINGTON L. DAVIS

During commencement exercises, Monday, Morgan State College conferred honorary degrees of doctor of laws on Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, U.S. Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago, and Carrington L. Davis, retired school principal and member of the Morgan board of trustees.

Ann E. Venture, the Algernon S. Walters Memorial prize of \$25 and a certificate of merit to the senior majoring in Spanish who has the language, and who combines scholarship and fine character and David R. Collins, the Combat Forces Medal to the most outstanding ROTC Infantry cadet being commissioned.

The Morgan trustees will entertained the recipients of honorary degrees at a small informal dinner immediately after the commencement exercises.

President and Mrs. Martin D. Jenkins were "at home" to the trustees, seniors, alumni and friends from 3:30 to 5 p.m. Sunday.

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Delores E. Adams, Soc., Baltimore
George R. Allen, English, Catonsville
James P. Bailey, History, Baltimore
Willie D. Bailey, Soc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Irene Banks, History, Baltimore
Magdalene I. Barber, Eng., Baltimore
Dallas J. Barclift, Soc., Elizabeth City, N.C.

Matilee C. Bell, English, Baltimore
Harry E. Bennett Jr., Hist., Baltimore
Bertelle G. Berry, Eng., Dares, Md.
Alfred D. Blackston, Hist. Elkridge, Md.
Iris J. Boswell, Eng., Cleveland, Ohio
Flora J. Bowden, Soc., Newark, N.J.
Amy J. Brooks, History, Baltimore
Clarence R. Brown Jr., Econ. NYC
George G. Brown, Hist., Baltimore
Robert T. Burroughs, Pol. Sci., Madison, N.J.

Juanita E. Butler, Soc., Philadelphia
Constance E. Carr, History, Princess Ann, Md.
James B. Clark, Span, Steelton, Pa.
Earl Coleman, Hist., Baltimore
Clarence G. Contee, Hist., Baltimore
Drunell M. Cottman, Soc., Baltimore
Margaret L. Debnam, Soc., Brooklyn
Edith M. Dixon, Hist., Westminster, Md.

Jocelyn J. Dodson, Soc., Ossining, N.Y.
Edward C. Dougherty, Soc., Baltimore
Emmy B. Douglas, Eng., Catonsville, Md.

Arlo H. Fair, Pol. Sci., Chicago, Ill.
Earl Finch, Soc. St. Thomas, V.I.
Dolores L. Fleet, Soc., Baltimore
Dorothy V. Franklin, Soc., Philadelphia
Geneva Fryer, Soc., Baltimore, Md.
Frederick D. Fuller, History, Balto.
Harry A. Gail Jr., Soc., Baltimore
Charlene L. Gaither, Hist., Baltimore
Edith S. Gordon, Hist., Baltimore
Clifton E. A. Gatewood, Econ. Hanover, Md.

Dorothy G. George, Eng., New Bern, N.C.

Charles E. Greene, Hist., Baltimore
Corinne A. Hammond, Soc., Washington, D.C.

Charles H. Hawkins, Span., Baltimore
Robert E. Havnes, Hist., Baltimore
Lindsey A. Hill, Span., Baltimore
Joseph D. Hines, Hist., Baltimore
Rebecca R. Jeffers, Eng., Baltimore
Nellie Jackson, Span., Baltimore
Gladiola E. Ingram, Soc., Donora, Pa.
Charlotte L. Johnson, Eng., Monkton, Md.

Lorraine E. Johnson, Eng., Marion Station, Md.

Virginia A. Johnson, Spanish, Baltimore, Md.

Alverta W. Jones, Soc., Baltimore
Sarah E. Jones, Eng., Chance, Md.

Annie T. Larkins, Eng., Baltimore
George R. Liggins, Span., Baltimore
James W. McGill, Pol. Sci., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rose H. Martin, Soc., Montgomery

Ala.
LaMoyné D. Mason, Soc., Baltimore
Va.
Leon F. Mason, Hist., Bluefield
James C. Mills, Hist., Pulaski
Robert U. Mitchell, Eng., Baltimore
Dolores Parker, Eng., New York
Con.
Liller B. Parrott, Soc., Philadelphia
George P. Moore, History, Plains, N.Y.
Lenora R. Moyler, Eng., Norfolk
Arthur G. Murphy, Pol. Sci., Baltimore
Fredina L. Payne, History, Charlottesville, Va.
Ernest R. Murphy, Pol. Sci., Baltimore
Dorothy Phillips, Soc., Philadelphia
Sarah F. Pollock, Eng., Baltimore
Roy L. Pope, Hist., Baltimore
Zelma L. Pullen, Soc., Baltimore
Raymond M. Puryear, Span. Skippon, Va.
Arthur M. Rich, Soc. Media, Pa.
Kathryn L. Richardson, Span. Philadelphia, Pa.
Dorothy C. Robertson, Hist., Norfolk, Va.
Lenore Robinson, Pol. Sci., Philadelphia
Doris E. Scott, Soc. Gulph Mills, Pa.
Carolyn O. Smith, Eng., Baltimore
Clairman Sutton, Hist., Baltimore
Louise M. Thorne, Soc., Vauxhall, N.J.
Covelle S. Tyler, Eng., Asbury Park, N.J.

Larnie R. Valentine, Hist., Baltimore
Ann E. Venture, Span., Baltimore
Carol A. Waller, Eng., Washington
John W. Waters, Hist., Baltimore
Field K. Webb, Pol. Sci., Baltimore

Montez D. Webster, Econ., Baltimore
Gloria M. White, Eng., Wendon
Rose M. White, Hist., Cambridge
Marion M. Whitfield, Eng., Baltimore
Wilton Williams, French, Baltimore
Katherine L. Winborne, Soc., Baltimore
George West, Eng., Baltimore

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Willis A. Allison, Chem., Philadelphia
Henry H. Allmond, Bus. Ad., Baltimore
Moses H. Ancrum, Phys. Ed., Stamford, Conn.

Naomi S. Armstrong, Ed., Baltimore
Chasie E. Baker, Ed., Baltimore
William D. Barnes, Pavch., Baltimore

AT PRINCETON'S GRADUATION EXERCISES YESTERDAY



Judge Harold R. Medina, left, and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, right, recipients of honorary Doctor of Laws degrees, with Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of the university.

MEDINA, BUNCHE GET PRINCETON AWARDS

6 Other Honorary Degrees Are Conferred Before 5,000 at 204th Commencement

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12—Federal Judge Harold R. Medina and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations peacemaker, today won honorary degrees and ovations at Princeton University's 204th annual commencement exercises.

They were among eight men receiving honorary degrees from Dr. Harold W. Dodds, Princeton president, before an audience of 4,000 gathered in bright sunlight on the sun-shaded lawn before Nassau Hall.

Judge Medina, a Princeton grad-

uate in the class of '09, was nominated yesterday by President Tru- nets, Professor of Economy at the University of Pennsylvania, and Appeals for the Second Circuit. He received a doctorate of laws for his "patient resolve, dignity and justice" in the long, turbulent trial of the eleven top Communist party leaders here in 1949.

Dr. Bunche, the 47-year-old grandson of a Negro slave, winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize for his United Nations mediation efforts in the Israeli-Arab war, received a doctorate of laws as "a world citizen 'ever willing to accept as great a share of hazard as on honor.'" He was the first member of his race to receive a Princeton honorary degree.

Other Degrees Awarded

Dr. Dodds also conferred honorary degrees on Grenville Clark, New York attorney; Charles Grosvenor Osgood, Professor Emeritus of English and member of the university faculty since 1905; Walter W. Stewart, economist; George Packer Berry, dean of the Harvard

In his commencement address to 677 seniors receiving Bachelor degrees and 246 winners of graduate degrees, Dr. Dodds counseled reliance on faith in themselves and in their work.

"Such faith," he said, "is far better than economic or social security for it equips one to challenge all insecurity and rise above it. If either you or your job is a phony, you will be the first to know it and it will eat your heart out if you do not cure it."

The class of 1951, second largest in the university's history, was called the first "normal" one since the end of World War II. Still, one of every five men was a war veteran and represented classes as early as that of 1940. Residents of forty states, the District of Columbia and twelve foreign nations were among the graduates.

Wounded G. I. Wins Degree

Edward G. Simonsen Jr. of Upper Darby, Pa., on furlough from Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, where he is convalescing from a Korean war wound, won the associate in arts degree established for men whose studies were interrupted by military service.

In the valedictory address Paul M. Bator, a native of Budapest, Hungary, now of 30 East Seventy-second Street, New York, stressed the obligation of educated men to aid the nation in repelling external and internal assaults on freedom and democracy. He and Wendell S. Dietrich of Princeton, who delivered the Latin salutatory, were among seventy-eight graduates elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society.

Sixty graduates won Army reserve commissions, thirty-three were commissioned in the Navy and five in the Marine Corps on completion of "contract" Naval Reserve Officers Training courses, which nine received Navy reserve commissions and twelve Marine Corps reserve commissions.

HONORARY DEGREE CITATIONS

The citations for honorary degrees follow:

Doctor of Science

GEORGE PACKER BERRY, class of 1921, who celebrates today the thirtieth anniversary of his graduation from Princeton, as did his father and grandfather, both Presbyterian ministers. Chairman of the advisory council of the Department of Biology since 1941. Dean and Professor of Bacteriology at the Harvard Medical School. An amphibious scientist equally adept as an investigator of the mechanisms of virus infections and in discovering the best brains to pursue medicine. A leader in comprehensive medicine who emphasizes those emotional, mental and environmental factors which make up our human nature and thus brings to medical science the human approach. A pioneer in medical education, he leads young men to develop their own resourcefulness through the example of his own liberal and imaginative mind.

SIMON SMITH KUZNETS, Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania. A pioneer in the field of national income and wealth. On the planning staff of the War Production Board in World War II and largely responsible for analyzing the over-all economic feasibility of the military program. Now at work applying statistical analysis to the problem of economic growth. An empirical economist who prefers to test hypotheses rather than to spin theories. An artist in statistical analysis who discerns with insight the meaning of economic phenomena. More light-hearted than most statisticians. He holds out for us the hope that if the body of statistics has a soul, he can save it.

Doctor of Laws

RALPH JOHNSON BUNCHE, A political scientist on the faculty of

Howard University on leave since 1941 for Government service. Stanford Little lecturer at Princeton in 1950. Professor-designate of Harvard. An expert analyst of colonial areas and territorial affairs for the State Department and advisor to the United States delegation at the several conferences that initiated the United Nations. Now on loan from the State Department to be director of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations. Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950 as United Nations mediator in Palestine. Where human affairs need a knowing appraisal and statesmanlike leadership, people draft him because he can be believed. His singleness of purpose brings people to the point of conciliation, and his sincerity and simplicity inspire in them confident hope. A world citizen "ever willing to accept as great a share of hazard as of honor."

HAROLD RAYMOND MEDINA, A graduate of this university, president of the distinguished class of 1909, a Princetonian whose devotion to his alma mater is second to none. A student in the Romance languages and chairman of that section of the advisory council of the Princeton Department of Modern Languages. A brilliant trial lawyer, a professor at the Columbia University Law School, and a writer of legal works. In 1947 he left a prosperous practice to become United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York. Yesterday appointed Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. A man of irrepressible spirit, yet is said to have a patience second only to Rhadamanthus. In one of the most turbulent of trials, in the face of vehement provocation, he maintained the rules of jurisprudence with patient resolve, dignity and justice in accordance with the tradition of free men.

GRENVILLE CLARK. For many years a leading member of the New York bar and a fellow of the Harvard Corporation. A staunch defender of academic freedom. Valued advisor to the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. One of our country's most influential citizens who, believing it an illusion to expect peace in an armed and ungoverned world, foresaw the nation's crisis on the occasion of both World Wars. A prime mover of the Plattsburg idea of officer recruitment in 1917, it was also he who largely conceived and wrote the Selective Service Bill of 1940. Now beyond the present crisis, he as prophetically sees the necessity to achieve disarmament under world law. An enlightened conservative. A compound of force and intellect, to him was once applied Webster's remark about Massachusetts: "Grenville Clark, there he stands."

Doctor of Letters

CHARLES GROSVENOR OSGOOD. Professor of English Emeritus at Princeton since 1937. A beloved

teacher who in more than a decade of retirement has steadily continued to produce scholarly works. A lover of the classics, he has contagiously communicated the knowledge of their influence on English literature to countless students. An eminent scholar in the field of Spencer, Milton and Johnson. Himself the most perfect argument for education in the humane tradition. "Clothing his fancies in fit sound," to those who look to literature for illumination he "asserts Eternal Providence and justifies the ways of God to men." In days of vocationalism and specialization he leads us to the "infinite reaches apprehended by the faith that transcends knowledge."

WALTER W. STEWART, recent chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the General Education Board, teacher of economics at Missouri, Michigan and Amherst, onetime economic adviser to the Bank of England and the Bank of International Settlement. Since 1938, Professor Emeritus of Historical Studies in the Institute for Advanced Study. An economist who with philosophical understanding perceives the larger dimensions beyond his own field. A social scientist and humanist who seeks qualitative depths beneath sheer technique. In administration an intense listener. In leadership full of wisdom and understanding.

Doctor of Divinity

SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT. For thirty years general secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. A foremost authority in the field of interdenominational church polity and global Christian unity. Chief architect of the Amsterdam Assembly, the most epochal Christian gathering of post-Reformation history. Lively and tireless in spirit, skillful in administration, he has seen his labors for interdenominational cooperation rewarded by the creation of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States. Of this council he has deservedly been appointed the first general secretary. Like St. Paul, in journeyings often, he has had come upon him daily "the care of all the churches."

Joseph Aids Jewish Fund Drives

The honorary chairmanship of the Bronx division of the 1951 Joint Defense Appeal of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has been accepted by City Controller Lazarus Joseph. The appeal is campaigning for \$6,000,000 nationally to support the programs of the committee and the league in safeguarding democratic liberties and fighting bigotry.

Dr. Bunche, Judge Medina Awarded Princeton Degrees

PRINCETON, N. J. — (INS) — Princeton university conferred honorary degrees Tuesday upon Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and Judge Harold Medina at its 204th commencement.

Bunche, Nobel Peace prize winner in 1950 as United Nations mediator in Palestine, received an honorary Doctorate of Laws. He was cited for his "knowing appraisal and statesmanlike leadership in human affairs."

Judge Medina, nominated Monday for the U. S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals by President Truman also was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. He is a Princeton graduate.

Princeton U. Honors Bunche

PRINCETON, N. J. — (ANP) — Another honor came to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche this week when Princeton university awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to the UN official and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace prize.

The citation of the university, where Negro undergraduate students have only been admitted in recent years, read: "Where human affairs need a knowing appraisal and statesmanlike leadership, people draft him because he can be believed."

Moody Backs Bunche For Ambassador

WASHINGTON — Capitol hill talk about Dr. Ralph Bunche as the next ambassador to Russia passed the stage of speculation last week when a very definite movement in Bunche's behalf was launched by Senator Blair Moody (D., Mich.).

The Senator reported that his Bunche for Ambassador campaign was receiving "excellent" reception in the White House and in the State department.

However, Columnist Doris Fleenon said the very fact that the UN official is a Negro may work against his appointment.

The government, she said, is

afraid of setting precedents for naming important officials because they represent racial or religious minorities."

Columnist Fleenon also said the State Department doesn't want to appear to be "pulling irons out of the fire for aspiring politicians with large Negro voting blocs."

UN Officials in Tizzy Over Seating of New York Dinner Honoring Auriol

By FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

(The Associated Press)

United Nations, N. Y., April 4 — Trygve Lie and some United Nations diplomats are in a tizzy about places assigned them at the dinner given by New York city Monday in honor of President Auriol of France.

Lie has complained, and the cocktail circuit of the UN is buzzing about the whole affair.

Lie arrived at the dinner and found he was sitting practically in the wings, on the stage of the Waldorf Astoria ballroom. Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain was beside him. Daniel von Balluseck of The Netherlands, president of the Security Council, was sitting way up in the balcony.

Closer to President Auriol were sitting Ralph Bunche, Negro winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace prize who works for Lie as director in the trusteeship department, and Mrs. Bunche.

In diplomatic circles, a department official just does not sit higher in rank at official functions than his boss, no matter what he has done.

The seating arrangement was, for Lie, the last straw and he asked John F. Simmons, United States department protocol man, if he had had anything to do with the arrangement.

Simmons was said to have replied, no, and to have observed that he, Simmons, was sitting at a place higher than a mere protocol officer should be sitting.

Then Lie, who was foreign minister of Norway before he became secretary-general, tackled Grover Whalen, official greeter for New York Mayor Vincent Impellitteri.

Lie observed that Mrs. Bunche was sitting higher in precedence than Mrs. Lie. UN sources explained that Lie used this example instead of pointing out the seats of delegates, not wishing to mix up delegates in the furore.

Whalen is reported to have retorted to Lie that he was objecting on racial grounds. Lie immediately said that was not so and soon went away.

Auriol Returns to City From Washington



Grover Whalen, center, greeting the French President and his wife at Pennsylvania Station.

Auriol Outlines Gains by France At City Dinner

Says Nation's War Losses
Are Repaired; Calls Peace
and Freedom Its Goal

President Vincent Auriol of France said last night that his country, now a "powerful and healthy France," recovered from World War II seeks through its foreign policy to "maintain and organize peace with freedom" in the absence of the collective security which the United Nations has not yet been able to provide. President Auriol, approaching the end of the first visit in history of a French president to the United

of production.

"In a country which invasion, occupation and the struggle for liberation had left empty and covered with ruins, we have simultaneously reconstructed our towns, our ports, our means of communications, our merchant fleet, re-equipped our industry and our agriculture, defended freedom in the Far East, rearmed for peace and for the security of Europe.

"And if a huge task remains to be accomplished, I honestly believe that this balance sheet, which can be verified and checked by all, makes us worthy of self-confidence and the confidence of our friends.

Very happily there exists the France which entertains and amuses her visitors, but she must not overshadow the France of the factories and of the fields, the industries France, the powerful and healthy France, the France of always.

Thus giving assurances that France is deserving as a friend and ally, the President touched upon foreign policy, which, he reminded his large audience, only two ministers have directed through all the Cabinets since the liberation—Georges Bidault and the present Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, who accompanied Mr. Auriol on his New York visit.

Solidarity of Free Nations

The aim of France's foreign policy, he said, is clear. It is "to maintain and organize peace with freedom. . . . The means of this policy are simple: a vigilant solidarity of the free nations in the absence of a collective security which the United Nations have not yet been able to implement, but which remains our hope."

This solidarity, the French chief of state said, must be maintained because isolation in the present world "would be a criminal absurdity." Two wars might have been prevented if a strong coalition had confronted the aggressors, he declared. "And in order to be efficient this solidarity always calls for more cohesion and unity in our diplomacy, in our strategy, in our common defense of peace and liberty."

He declared that "our risks as well as our resources must be shared at all the threatened points." For that reason, he said, France welcomes the command of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower; pursues in Indo-China

of humanity France and the United States will together rise to their world responsibilities." The invocation was given by Francis Cardinal Spellman. Grover A. Whalen presided.

Gets City Medal of Honor

Others seated on the dais included Trygve Lie; Sir Gladwyn Jebb; Mr. Schuman; Mme. Auriol; the Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador, who presented Mr. Auriol the Medal of Honor; Nasrollahdor; John F. Simmons, representative of the United States; Philip the Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donagan, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York; Lieut. Gov. Frank C. Moore repre-

senting the State Department. The plan for European pooling of its coal and steel, he said, is the first concrete proof of France's solidarity with the free nations. "We shall bring to this task which corresponds to our ideal as well as to the necessities of history that faith, that perseverance, and that enthusiasm with which America impresses all those who witness her magnificent development and creative energy. We are carrying back from this trip a feeling of new optimism. We are carrying the certitude that for the good of the world, we must pursue the same course as that pursued by the United Nations: refusal to accept the fatalism of war; endeavors to organize the prosperity of the world and improve social welfare, and gives its support to "all the organizations of international co-operation and mutual aid."

Yakov A. Malik; Winthrop W. Aldrich; Thomas J. Watson; Roger Seydoux; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche; Maurice A. Fitzgerald and the Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool.

President Auriol entered at 8:40 p. m. Mme. Auriol was escorted by Mayor Impellitteri. The "Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" were sung.

President Auriol, accompanied by Mme. Auriol, arrived in New York aboard a special five-car train from Washington at 6:36 p. m. at Pennsylvania station. Earlier in the day, he bade farewell to Washington with an address before a joint session of both houses of Congress.

Greeted at Penn Station

The French president received an official city welcome from Mr. Whalen, representing Mayor Impellitteri. He and Mrs. Auriol and their party came up from the platform in the station's Presidential elevator, stood at attention while a fifty-five-piece police band played the national anthems of France and the United States, then posed ten minutes for a battery of photographers.

After posing with Mr. Schuman, Mr. Whalen, and Mrs. Auriol, President Auriol was led to the police band. He shook hands with Capt. William Krauss, bandmaster, and went back to the ramp, where his limousine was waiting.

At 5:40 p. m., the entourage of nineteen limousines, led by thirty-two motorcycle policemen, pulled out of the station entrance at Thirty-first Street onto Seventh Avenue where an estimated 5,000 onlookers lined the sidewalks in a light rain.

Four Flourishes and Ruffles

The police band gave the French President four flourishes and ruffles—standard for "a general up," explained the bandleader—when President Auriol stepped onto the ramp from the elevator. "The Marseillaise" was next, then "The Star Spangled Banner." President Auriol, a short, heavy-set man, looked stern as he stood at attention for the anthems. Then, as the band broke into "The French National Defile," he grinned broadly.

Mr. Whalen told reporters that President Auriol confided during the photographing that he had a slight cold and throat trouble, and that he had a 100-degree temperature while he was addressing the Congress yesterday noon.

Mr. Schuman, who stood on the right of President Auriol, marked time to the lively march music with his gray-gloved right hand.

After the photographers had finished, President Auriol walked

through two lines of saluting New York policemen to the bandleader, then back to the limousine.

The train in which President Auriol's entourage traveled left Washington at 1:50 p. m. The train consisted of five cars: a baggage car, with ninety-eight pieces of luggage; a drawing room-parlor car; a dining car; a buffet lounge car and the "USA-1"—President Truman's private armor-plated car, formerly named the "Ferdinand Magellan."

According to First Deputy Police Inspector Frank Fristensky jr., there were 120 policemen inside the station. The Pennsylvania Railroad also supplied a number of police.

The Auriols have a heavy schedule for New York, which will end on Wednesday night—bringing their seven-day visit in the United States to a close. They arrived on March 28 in New York aboard the Ile de France.

At noon today they will parade up Broadway from Bowling Green to a reception stand in City Hall Park, where they will be greeted by Mayor Impellitteri. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, will be their host at a luncheon. Columbia University will bestow an honorary degree on President Auriol at 3:30 p. m. today. Tomorrow he will lunch with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park and review the cadets at West Point, then return to the city to tour the U. N.

Lie Infuriated by Seating at Auriol Dinner

New York, April 4 (AP)—Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, has protested to New York City officials over seating arrangements at a dinner Monday for Vincent Auriol, president of France.

This was disclosed today by a spokesman for Lie. Lie told Grover Whalen, Mayor Vincent Impellitteri's representative, he had received complaints from several delegates. Lie also expressed dissatisfaction with his own place.

Lie's protest brought into the open a situation that has been developing for some time. Informal quarters said Lie had felt New York City officials had not followed protocol at previous func-

tions, but remained silent until Monday night.

Objects to Mrs. Bunche

He was understood to have felt that Gladwin Jebb of Great Britain and Daniel von Balluseck of the Netherlands, president of the security council, had been slighted in the seating arrangement at the Waldorf-Astoria dinner for Auriol.

Diplomatic sources also said Lie was displeased by the seating of Mrs. Lie below Mrs. Ralph Bunche. Bunche, a Negro, winner of the Nobel peace prize in 1950, is director of the U. N. trusteeship division and is outranked by Lie and the eight assistant secretaries general of the U. N. "Mr. Lie asked Grover Whalen to follow the diplomatic protocol of Washington in seating U. N. officials," a spokesman for Lie said. "Lie said he had received several complaints on the seating arrangements."

Insists on "Protocol"

"He said he didn't care where U. N. officials were seated, but he declared they should be seated according to the internal protocol of the U. N."

Informed quarters said Lie also approached the protocol officer of the American delegation to the U. N. but was told that the arrangements were made by the city officials without consulting the state department.

The announced seating arrangement placed the following on the right of Auriol: Nasrollah Entezam, president of the U. N.; Robert Schuman, French foreign minister; Frank C. Moore, lieutenant governor of New York; Cardinal Francis Spellman, Jebb, Lie, and four other guests.

Mrs. Roosevelt quits 'human rights' post

GENEVA, April 16 — (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt stepped down at her own request today from the chairmanship of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which she has headed since its formation five years ago.

With words of praise for her work in the field of human rights, the commission then unanimously elected Dr. Charles Malik, of Lebanon, to succeed her.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not feel "such an important commission should remain under the chairmanship of a representative of one country, especially one of the larger countries, for so long." She then nominated Dr. Malik.

Mrs. Roosevelt Quits as Head of U. N. Rights Unit

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 16 (U.P.)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt today withdrew as chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, which she has headed since its establishment in 1946. She said she would continue her interest in the work as a member.

Mrs. Roosevelt nominated as her successor Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, who was elected by unanimous vote.

"I don't think it right for a commission as important as this to remain under the chairmanship of one particular country for such a long time," she said, especially of one from one of the larger countries.

P. V. Morosov, the Russian delegate, was only one of 10 members of the commission who seconded Malik's nomination who did not pay a tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt for her work as chairman.

Human Rights Panel Drops Language Bar

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

GENEVA, April 21.—To my relief, earphones and simultaneous translation are available here for our meetings of the United Nations Human Rights Commission. This was not the case in 1947.



Eleanor Roosevelt As former chairman of the commission, I opened our first meeting and we immediately had a motion from the Russian delegate to unseat the Chinese Nationalist member.

This was, of course, a pro forma resolution which the Soviet Union presents at every meeting, though I know quite well that the question of which government represents China is up for decision in the General Assembly. The resolution was rejected as we proceeded to election of officers.

I explained that I felt the time had come when I should relinquish the chairmanship. I made my position known some time ago, but I wanted to explain to my colleagues that, as representative of the United States, I did not feel I should continue to hold the chairmanship. It certainly was time, it seemed to me, to follow the usual procedure of rotation.

I wanted also the opportunity to nominate my colleague, Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon. His services as chairman of the Economic and Social Council and of Committee 3 of the General Assembly, as well as his service in the Human Rights Commission, certainly qualify him for the chairman's role. He was unanimously elected.

Dr. Malik took the chair and we then elected Dr. Rene Cassin of France as first vice-chairman of the commission, Mme. Meta of India as second vice-chairman and Mr. Witmark of Australia as Rapporteur. We also adopted the agenda.

The suggestion that in proceeding with the covenant we should take up first the economic and social rights was made by the delegate from the Soviet Union. It was immediately accepted. Our suggestion that we discuss implementation second was then accepted.

The general speeches made during the afternoon outlined fairly clearly what the thinking of the members of the commission will be on these points and it looks to me as though progress will be made quickly.

Russia would like to detail all the economic and social rights.

The United Kingdom would like to see a middle-of-the-road interpretation adopted.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees U. S. and British United

But Says Relations Are Not Like Roosevelt-Churchill Friendship During War

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 28.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt implied today that British-American relations are not as smooth as they were during World War II, because President Truman and Prime Minister Clement Attlee do not have the warm personal friendship that existed between Winston Churchill and the late President Roosevelt.

Both countries, she said during a radio interview, were "lucky" because of the Churchill-Roosevelt war-time friendship that was built, among other things, on mutual affection for the navy, interest in study of history, and common tastes in literature. But today, she said, "there is no longer a

personal acquaintance behind many of the relationships" between American and British public officials.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Roosevelt said, a feeling of mutual interest always has stood between the two countries, and she thought that, "as in the past, they would stand together whenever the chips were down."

Mrs. Roosevelt, just returned from Geneva, where she represented the United States at a session of the U. N. Commission on Human Rights, spoke on the weekly program of the U. N. Correspondents Association, carried over station WJZ and the American Broadcasting Company network.

Asked her opinion on the problem of 750,000 Arab refugees who formerly lived in what is now Israel, Mrs. Roosevelt said the only solution was to resettle them "just as quickly as possible," presumably in other Arab states in the Near and Middle East. (In the U. N. the Arab states say they never will make peace with Israel until the refugees are permitted to return or are compensated for their property, if they do not wish to return.)

In Western Europe, she said, she noted "great apprehension" over another war, but also a determination to defend homelands against any Communist aggression. Asked her opinion on likelihood of early peace in Korea, she said it was possible that "peace by attrition" might come about, implying that heavy Communist losses might cause the Chinese and North Koreans to decide discussions toward a peace settlement might be the best course.

Human Righters Block ~~World - Government~~ Soviet Stalling Tactics

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

GENEVA, May 5.—The United Nations Human Rights Commission is more than halfway through its third week in Geneva. We had the afternoon off Tuesday because the first of May is celebrated as the workers' holiday over here.



a social security card, just as does my secretary and my cook. We all join with the government and whoever employs us to put in our share toward whatever type of social service all of us are receiving. The Soviet system seems paternalistic and not truly democratic.

For those of us who are worrying about the completion of our work this half-holiday seemed to make it more difficult to achieve our goal. Most of us, of course, really want a government that will benefit not only the workers of the world but the peoples of the world.

It seems to me our chairman is getting worried over our not finishing our task. We announced that beginning next week we probably will have to have night meetings. This brought an immediate protest from the delegate from Egypt and a suggestion that we limit to five minutes all speeches that did not bear directly on the subject we were discussing. That meant that anyone attacking another nation, or answering an attack, would be limited to five minutes.

This, of course, would hamper the Soviet delegate more than anything else, since it seems hard for him to say anything in a limited period of time. Nevertheless, the commission voted to limit speeches, and I think it will mean we shall get more accomplished. I am afraid, however, that we still will have to have evening meetings toward the end of this session.

We voted one article which said everyone has the right to social security. In the discussion, the main point of difference made by the Soviet Union was that either the government or the employer should pay the whole contribution to social security.

I have been brought up on the theory that social security applies to us all and, therefore, we all share in building the fund from which benefits are paid. I carry

Dean Heads Somaliland UN Mission



ITALIAN SIGNS

Ambassador ^{Come} Gastone Guidotti, Permanent Observer for Italy to the United Nations, signed the agreement on behalf of Italy which is the administering authority for the territory, while Byron Price, Acting Secretary General of the UN, signed the basic agreement on behalf of Mr. Lie who is chairman of the Technical Assistance Board through which the participating organizations coordinate their programs.

Working together as a mission, the experts will conduct a general survey of the economic and social needs of the territory, advise the administering authority on a program to improve present conditions, and recommend what further technical assistance should be requested of the UN and the participating organizations to put this program into effect.

BUNCHE PRESENT

Present at the signing ceremony were Dr. Ralph Bunche, principal director of the UN Department of Trusteeship Affairs; Count Renato della Chiesa, first secretary of the Italian Embassy, and Dr. Dean.

Dr. Dean is chief of the African Unit, Division of Economic Stability and Development. He is a graduate of Harvard University and a former Julius Rosenwald fellow. He had formerly been a member of the UN Mission of Technician Assistance to Haiti and to the Mission on Technical Assistance to Libya.

Heads UN Mission—Dr. William N. Dean, right, of the Department of Economic Affairs of the UN, will head the UN mission to Somaliland, former Italian territory. Italy's UN Ambassador Gastone Guidotti, left, signed the agreement for the Dean-headed survey.—Campbell Photo.

^{Come} ^{Sat. 8-14-51}
By HORACE R. CAYTON

(Accredited Courier Representative at UN)

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—At 12 noon Friday in the office of the Director General of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, an agreement was signed between Italy and the United Nations for a mission of the UN to visit the African trust territory of Somaliland. Dr. William N. Dean, now of the Department of Economic Affairs of the UN, will head the team of six experts.

As an economist, he will be mainly responsible for the survey of the economic conditions and natural resources of the territory as well as the possibilities of developing industries and transportation. ^{Pa.}

OTHER PHASES

The others of the mission will be concerned with social development including the movement of

nomadic groups, their life and occupations, fundamental education, public health and tropical diseases, tropical indigenous and commercial agriculture and pastoral matters. ^{Sat. 8-4-51}

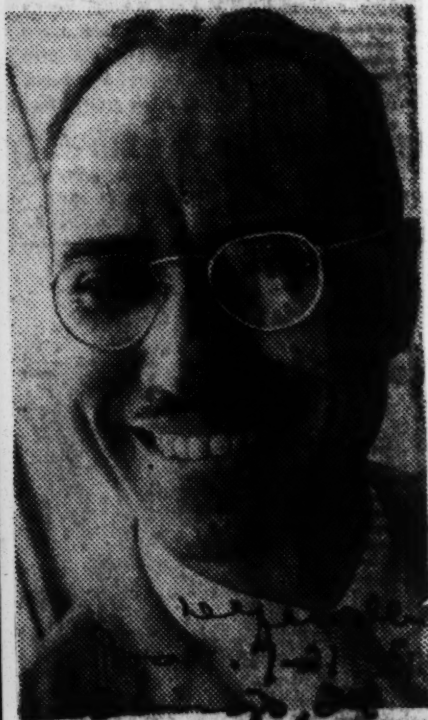
Members of the mission are from the UN's Technical Association Administration, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization.

Dean Heads Somaliland UN Mission

By ARNOLD de MILLE

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

— William Dean, economic
affairs officer of the UN and



WILLIAM DEAN

officer of the African unit of the Division of Economic and Stability, was assigned last week to head a six-man mission to survey and study the economic and social situation in Italian Somaliland.

The nationalities on the mission include French, English, Italian and American.

Education Of Natives First Step

Journal and Guide
Negro Educators

To Help Raise
Living Standards

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The head of Howard University's Department of Sociology for some seventeen years, Dr. Edward Franklin Frazier, sailed for Paris, France on the Liberte, with Mrs. Frazier, and will be stationed at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization headquarters for the next two years.

He will head a project to study social tensions — including studies bearing on nationalism, racial prejudices, the effects of industrialization on underdeveloped countries, and the cultural assimilation of immigrants and minority groups.

FIELD STUDIES of tensions in particular countries are already under way in India, Brazil and Germany. The Indian government invited UNESCO to aid in studying social tensions, and research experts, trained by Dr. Gardner Murphy, expert social psychologist of New York and City College has been busy in the area training six groups of research specialists who are now carrying out the requested survey.

As a part of the campaign against racial prejudice UNESCO has released a series of five pamphlets by specialists on various aspects of race: Racial Myths, Race and Biology, Race and Culture, Race and Psychology, and Roots of Prejudice, available through sales agents in some fifty countries abroad and in the United States through Columbia University Press in New York.

DURING 1952 the International African Institute is to carry out a project of introducing modern techniques in the non-industrialized regions of Africa.

In addition to the four science instructors supplied by UNESCO, the organization will later furnish a team of educators who will lay the foundation for improved educational school systems in the country's backlands. The so-called backlands which were once isolated have been made passable by the opening of roads, railroads and other modes of transportation which enable vehicles to haul rubber, iron ore and vegetable oils from the interior to Monrovia, now a thriving port.

Top Negro educators have contributed to UNESCO by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Miss Ella Griffin, a native of Westborough, Mass., had the unusual job of writing books for grown-ups who do not know how to read. She has recently returned to Paris from India, where she spent the past six months writing textbooks for rural education teachers near Delhi. She is headed for Jamaica, British West Indies on a similar project.

Miss Griffin was given leave from the United States Department of Education some three years ago to go to Haiti to work out a way of convincing illiterates that it was worth their while to learn to read and write. In Haiti, she invented the story of Joseph, a typical peasant in a coffee-growing region. In the four booklet series the Haitian peasant was carried through a series of social improvement in which the Creole language (which they understand) was used.

IN WRITING the simple texts Miss Griffin was guided by the suggestions of an African educator from Nigeria. Miss Griffin holds her masters degree from Clark University

and joined the Department of Education in Washington before transferring to UNESCO and global fields.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, under whom Dr. Frazier once served at Fisk and Dr. Merze Tate of Howard University along with Dr. Jerome Peterson, (serving UNESCO in Beirut Lebanon) and his wife Dr. Vera Peterson are continuing to make significant contributions.

Dr. Frazier has written some six books, seventy articles, contributed chapters to ten other volumes and has written several unpublished manuscripts which are of highly scientific order.

Dr. Frazier Off To Paris For UNESCO

NEW YORK — (AP) — Dr. E. Franklin Frazier left New York last week on the Liberte for Paris, France, where he will be stationed at the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) headquarters for two years.

He will head up a project on a study of tensions resulting from industrialization of underdeveloped countries.

UNESCO is meeting the thirst for technical knowledge in Liberia in a science teaching project at Monrovia college. A team of teachers (accord with the Liberian Government's request) to train personnel needed for the country's developing economy is being aided by four scientists.

One of the four science instructors along with Capt. P. J. Hulfer of the Netherlands is a Negro professor, Henry McBay, who heads the group and was formerly on the staff of Morehouse college in Atlanta.

Dr. McBay's specialty is chemistry.

Dr. Frazier is only one of a number of Negro editors participating in the UNESCO program.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, under whom Dr. Frazier once served at Fisk; Dr. Merze Tate, Howard University; Dr. Jerome Peterson (serving UNESCO in Beirut Lebanon) and his wife, Dr. Vera Peterson, all have contributed to UNESCO.

Dr. Frazier was accompanied by Mrs. Frazier. He will live at UNESCO's headquarters in Paris.

Dr. Frazier Sails To Paris for UNESCO

NEW YORK. — (AP) — Dr. E. Franklin Frazier left New York last week on the Liberte for Paris, France, where he will be stationed at the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural

two years. He will head up a project on a study of tensions resulting from industrialization of underdeveloped countries.

Other field studies of tensions in particular countries are already under way in India, Brazil and Germany. The Indian government invited UNESCO to aid it in studying social tensions there. Research experts trained by Dr. Gardner Murphy, social psychologist of New York, has been busy in India training six groups of research specialists.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan

NAACP Representative to Paris Session of the United Nations
General Assembly

NAACP Makes Logan UN Envoy

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University and consultant on colonial problems for the NAACP, will represent the NAACP at the Paris session of the United Nations general assembly. Walter White, executive secretary of the organization, announced last week.

Widely known as an authority on international and colonial issues, Dr. Logan contributed the chapter on the Charter of the UN and its provisions for human rights and the rights of minorities in the booklet, "An Appeal to the World," presented to the UN in 1947.

Dr. Rayford Logan To Paris UN Meet

NEW YORK—Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University and consultant on colonial problems for the NAACP, will represent the NAACP at the Paris session of the United Nations General Assembly. It was announced this week by NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White.

Dr. Logan, who became NAACP consultant in January, 1949, is widely known as an authority on international and colonial issues. He contributed the chapter on the Charter of the UN and its Provisions for Human Rights and the Rights of Minorities in the booklet, "An Appeal to World."

Sampson To Willis: Read Right

Mrs. Edith Sampson, alternate U. S. delegate to the United Nations, in a biting reply to criticism from Atty. Nelson M. Willis, told the president of the Chicago NAACP branch this week that "he who runs into print should first read."

Terming Willis' recent attack as "a misreading of the record," Mrs. Sampson, also an attorney, cited the text of one of her speeches as an indication of her feelings on the race issue.

Willis has complained that the U. N. delegate has consistently told the world that "the Negro fares better in America than in any other place in the world." This, Willis said, is an attempt "to impress the world that the Negro is satisfied with second class citizenship in this country."

Mrs. Sampson rejected this interpretation and cited a speech she made in New Delhi, India, while touring with

America's Town Hall Meeting of the Air.

In this speech the woman lawyer told the Indians "we do not have equal rights in all parts of the United States . . . Does that mean that I am satisfied. Or that Negroes in the United States are satisfied?"

"No, not by a long shot."

"We will never be satisfied until racial barriers are lifted and we have full and complete integration. But we know that under a democracy we have freedom and opportunity to better existing conditions."

In his criticism of Mrs. Sampson, Atty. Willis said, "I for one resent her statement and feel that my standard of treatment should be measured in terms of all American citizens, white or black, and not by comparison with the suppressed natives of Africa, China, India and other foreign countries."

"I have talked to many Negroes who feel as I do, and it is my belief that many others share my belief," Willis said.

Dr. Bunche Says UN Is Main Barrier To World War 111

BY JAMES O'NEILL

LAKE SUCCESS — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Award, said yesterday that the United Nations is the only factor still standing in the way of World War III.

In an interview at Lake Success, Dr. Bunche, who is director of the UN's trusteeship division, warned that if the UN had not been actively seeking settlement of problems in Korea, Kashmir and elsewhere, the East and West already would be bearing each other to pieces.

"If there were no United Nations organization today," Doctor Bunche asserted, "the battle in Korea would probably be a Global war."

"No war can confine itself."

"A revolution in an obscure part of the world will reach every section of the Globe."

"Unless some organization like the United Nations is in existence to avert conflict, there will be war everywhere."

Dressed in a soft grey double-breasted suit, Dr. Bunche sat behind his desk in his second floor office in the UN's temporary headquarters.

A big man, he rested easily in his swivel chair, his back to the window, and answered questions in a soft, clear voice.

The office reflected little of the personality of the man behind the desk. A chart showing the organization of the United Nations, two bookcases packed with mimeographed documents and a few books and a row of green filing cases.

The Nobel prize winner's attention centered mainly on his connection with the trusteeship division of which he is principal director, and which is now here in session.

The trusteeship council has as wards 20,000,000 of the 150,000,000 dependent colonial peoples of the world. Made up of representatives from 11 countries, the council, Dr. Bunche explained, by investigating and recommending solutions for problems in the various colonies, can head off unrest that might become incidents for another war.

"The enlightened attitude of the countries in the trusteeship council and the machinery provided for the first time in history by this council," he said, "gives independent nations a chance to meet colonial problems before they become a source of international irritation."

"The trusteeship system is much further advanced than was that of the mandate or protectorate system."

"Under this system dependent peoples can come directly before the council and plead their case without going to their home governments."

The United Nations through the trusteeship Council has acted as "a mid-wife" in the birth of the free nation of Libya, Dr. Bunche said, and has given a "positive promise of independence" to Somaliland.

"The United Nations services in Palestine, Kashmir, and even in Korea," Dr. Bunche added, "proved the effectiveness of the organization as an instrument for peace."

"Anyone who says that the United Nations has failed has not looked at the facts."

Negro Inequality Seen Hurting U. S.

Until the Negro achieves equality of treatment in America, the United States will be unable to lead the world, "because this Nation's treatment of the Negro prevents its acceptance by the black peoples of the world," Mrs. Edith Spurlock Sampson, alternate delegate to the United Nations, said here last night.

"We are coming of age in America," Mrs. Sampson told several hundred persons at the Christian Street Branch YMCA, "but not fast enough for world affairs. We are in a vulnerable position. We need all our people to ward off the Soviet threat."

Edith Sampson Featured in Magazine

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Mrs. Edith Sampson, first Negro appointed to represent the United States in the UN General Assembly, is one of four women featured in the "What Are People Really Like?" department of May edition of Ladies Home Journal, top women's magazine.

In this item Mrs. Sampson revealed her philosophy on the race issue. A picture shows her with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the other American woman delegate to the UN.

In this item Mrs. Sampson is quoted as saying on the race question:

"I made up my mind when I was 17 that color need not be a barrier, if you don't let it be . . ."

"I'm a gradualist. All my life I've lived on the theory that 'part of something is better than all of nothing.'"



ATTY. SAMPSON



ATTY. WILLIS

Delegate Gives Views On U.N.

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, U. S. representative to the United States Assembly, will be heard Sunday, February 25, on the National Urban League-United Negro College Fund program on the American Broadcasting Company network. The program is heard regularly on 155 stations of the ABC chain at 10:30 a. m. EST.



Mrs. Sampson

In a pre-Brotherhood Week statement, Mrs. Sampson said: "One of the things you learn in life is that teamwork can accomplish miracles. This is a lesson it has taken mankind centuries to learn, and even today it still has to be demonstrated for many. . . . The United Nations aims to 'promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people.' This means the people of ALL nations, and ALL the people of every nation. When we strive for the rights of a minority, we aren't just thinking of ourselves, but for the common good of the world. Who knows better than we American Negroes that any failure of democracy hurts not just the direct victims, but the entire community and nation. When democracy advances, everyone gains. Naturally, any Negro thinks first of fighting for his own rights. But if he fights intelligently for those rights, then he is working for the common good and for the advancement of the entire community."

Negro U.N. Delegate

BY W. ARNETT BRYANT
Phone 56-4418

A capacity audience is expected to hear Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, alternate representative of the United States to the Fifth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, when she speaks on the annual local Town Hall Meeting program at 8 p.m. Tuesday at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Mrs. Sampson was admitted to practice law in Illinois in 1927, and for 18 years has served as assistant referee of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Ill. In 1934 she was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. Sampson, a member of the executive board of the United Nations Assn. of Chicago, has been interested in the U. N. since its inception, and has often visited its headquarters as an observer for the National Council of Negro Women.

Appearing with Mrs. Sampson on the forum will be Mrs. Myra Bryant, local columnist, a member of the National YWCA Board, founder of the Periclean Club and past president of the Metropolitan Council of Negro Women. Also, Oscar W. Adams, Birmingham lawyer and

the Rev. A. O. Wilson, pastor of the St. John A. M. E. Church. Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey, principal of the Englenook School, will serve as moderator.



Why, Edith!

Rather like locking the door after the horse has been stolen, Mrs. Edith Sampson, U. S. alternate UN delegate, claps her hand over her mouth after having inadvertently ad-

ressed Fritz Jensen, Vienna correspondent for a Communist daily, as "darling." She was being needled by Jensen at a news conference in Vienna, Austria, when she made the slip. P. S. She straightened it out.—INP.



EDITH SAMPSON

We Do Fare Better Here, But Not Well Enough

We do not think that Mrs. Edith Sampson, our representative on the American UN delegation, intended to give the impression that she or any other Negro is satisfied with second-class citizenship. Nevertheless, her remark that "the Negro fares better in America than in any other place in the world" has been interpreted by many to mean just that. The Chicago N. A. A. C. P. head who was particularly resentful of her remarks, challenges her viewpoint on the grounds that the "standard of treatment should be measured in terms of all American citizens, white or black, and not by comparison with the suppressed natives of Africa, China, India and other foreign countries."

The Chicagoan's contention is well grounded in fact and reason. Yet we see no cause for the great alarm over what Mrs. Sampson said. In the first place, her remark was made in India, where millions of dark-skinned peoples are torn between the democratic philosophy as espoused by America and the Communistic philosophy of Soviet Russia. In New Delhi, the UN alternate delegate was speaking as a loyal American, not as a Negro. She submerged her feeling as a member of America's minority group to view the scene as a whole. She stepped momentarily out of her role as a representative of the Negro race to become a representative of all the American people. On its face, Mrs. Sampson's observation is true. In America, a dark-skinned person does fare better than he does in any other part of the world. Any human being living in America fares better than a human being of any color living anywhere else on the globe. People fortunate enough to be born in America virtually bask in luxury compared to the peasants and ordinary people of the old world. It is even luxurious to be a sharecropper or a prisoner or a Negro compared with the way that other people are forced to live, without even the bare necessities of life.

This is what Mrs. Sampson meant. She was pointing out to the people around the world that America, even with all its faults, had more to offer them than does Soviet Russia.

On the other-hand, the Chicago N.A.A.C.P. president also spoke soundly. Of course, Negroes are going to continue fighting until they receive every right, privilege and convenience that is accorded other Americans. And Mrs. Sampson, we feel sure, will be right in the midst of the fighting. She has not said that Negroes should stop fighting for their full rights

as first-class citizens. Mrs. Sampson feels about America like most folks feel about their families. Father and mother and sister and brother might fuss and fight within the sacred bounds of home, but when company comes or when they go out among strangers, they speak in loving and glowing terms of each other.

That doesn't mean that all is "hunky-dory" at home. And we are all too well aware that all is not well here in America. Next time, to avoid misunderstanding, Mrs. Sampson might add to her statement that while colored people fare better in America than anywhere else, they still do not fare well enough.

Club Will Honor Edith S. Sampson

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Edith S. Sampson, attorney and alternate U. S. delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, will be honored by the Emblem Club of the Christian Street YMCA, here on Monday.

The Chicago leader, who is one of the foremost Negro women in the country, will be the principal speaker at the club's January dinner meeting which is scheduled for 6 P. M. in the organization's gymnasium, 1724 Christian St.

The appearance of the distinguished attorney, who worked her way through law school at night, opens the 1951 series of the Emblem Club. Four additional speakers of both races will be given awards by the unit at dinner meetings throughout the spring.

Mrs. Sampson shares responsibility with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as the two American Negroes holding important positions with the U.N. Dr. Bunche heads the organization's Trusteeship Division and is reportedly in line for assignment to a top diplomatic post if he will consider leaving the international position he now holds.

Born in Pittsburgh, Mrs. Sampson became widely known as a civic leader as well as one of Chicago's leading lawyers in the domestic relations field. Active in the work of the National Council of Negro Women, the U.N. delegates served as an "unofficial ambassador of American Negro women" to European and Asiatic countries last year as a member of the world tour of the Town Meeting of the Air.

In India, where Mrs. Sampson was acclaimed, the women of that country helped to defray her expenses as an indication of their "appreciation of the opportunity to know first-hand what the women of color in the United States feel and think." The Chicago leader was asked

to address more than a score of meetings in India and has been closely associated with that country's delegation to the U.N. since her appointment.

Raymond Pace Alexander, president of the Emblem Club, said the organization opened the meeting to the public in order that a large number of persons interested in international affairs might hear Mrs. Sampson.

"At such a critical period in international relations," Alexander said, "it is a privilege for the Christian st. YMCA to be able to bring Mrs. Sampson to this city. She is not only an accomplished lawyer, but her work in both civic affairs here and now world activities, as represented in the U.N., all serve to make her opinions of inestimable value."

The club is composed of individuals whose work with the Christian st. branch is measured in terms of members obtained annually. The club's regular program includes recognition of persons active in public service and the awarding of an annual citation. Among those who have received the unit's merit citations are Gov. James H. Duff and Judge William H. Hastie of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The club's officers, in addition to Alexander, include Mrs. Harriet Wright Lemon, a bank executive; E. R. Clemmons, president of the Pioneer Industrial School; C. R. Long, a trade school executive; Mrs. Estella Hawkes and W. Stanley Jackson.

Chicago NAACP Head Disagrees With Mrs. Sampson

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Nelson M. Willis, president of the Chicago NAACP branch, took issue with a recent statement made by Atty. Edith Sampson in her role as alternate UN delegate that "the Negro fares better in American than in any other place in the world."

In a letter to Mrs. Sampson, Willis said:

"I have noticed in your speech made in New Delhi and in America that you have repeatedly stated that the Negro fares better in America than in any other place in the world—attempting to impress the world that the Negro is satisfied with second class citizenship in this country."

"I, for one, resent this statement and feel that my standard of treatment should be measured in terms of all American citizens, white or black, and not by comparison with the suppressed natives of Africa, China, India and other foreign countries. I have talked to many Negroes who feel as I do, and it is my belief that many others share my viewpoint."

Congratulating Mrs. Sampson upon "your success at the UN," and saying he thought she had made "a wonderful impression on delegates," Willis added:

Not 'Exhibit-A'

'Preparing Way For All People' —Edith Sampson

BIRMINGHAM—To do a job for America and set an example that will open the doors for other Negro citizens is part of the role played by Lady Atty. Edith S. Sampson as alternative representative of the United States to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Chicago lawyer-diplomat, globe tourist, gave that account of her stewardship in a speech last Tuesday night at the sixth annual Town Hall meeting sponsored by Club Imperial at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. She praised President Truman who gave her the appointment by asserting that he "has more courage than any other man who ever sat in the White House."

CHIDED CYNICS

The lawyer-diplomat also chided those who questioned whether "Truman is sincere" in his stand on Civil Rights. "When a man gives you what you are asking for, why is it that some of our leaders question whether he is sincere or mean it?" she asked.

Alabama's Senator John Sparkman, also one of the United States representatives in the United Nations, was praised by Mrs. Sampson as "a gentleman who has accorded me all of the respect and courtesy one could expect of a co-worker on the delegation."

Mrs. Sampson in addition to making a report of her UN work and twenty-country world tour, also used the occasion to answer criticisms she indicated were directed at her by Negro leaders and the Negro press, the latter dubbing her as "Exhibit A" who would have nothing to say in UN but that she set out to make their criticisms untrue.

She suggested that her appointment from President Truman just fell on her and that when she began her work she consulted "only God instead of any high bracket leaders, black or white."

Mrs. Sampson Chides Those Who Questioned Whether Truman Is Sincere On 'Rights'

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

B'HAM, Ala. — (SNS) — To do a job for America and set an example that will open the doors for other Negro citizens is part of the role played by Lady Attorney Edith S. Sampson as alternate representative of the United States to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Chicago lawyer-diplomat, globe-tourist, gave that account of her stewardship in a speech last Tuesday night at the Sixth Annual Town Hall Meeting sponsored by Club Imperial at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

She praised President Truman who gave her the appointment by asserting that he "has more courage than any other man who ever sat in the White House." The lawyer-diplomat also chided those who questioned whether "Truman is sincere" in his stand on Civil Rights. "When a man gives you what you are asking for, why is it that some of our leaders question whether he is sincere or mean it?" she asked.

Alabama's Senator John Sparkman also one of the United States representatives in the United Nations was praised by Mrs. Sampson as "a gentleman who has accorded me all of the respect and courtesy one could expect of a co-worker on the delegation." "Everywhere Edith Sampson went Sparkman was sure to go," she said.

Mrs. Sampson in addition to making a report of her UN work and 20-country world tour, also used the occasion to answer criticisms

she indicated were directed at her by Negro leaders and the Negro press, the latter dubbing her as "Exhibit A" who would have nothing to say in UN but that she set out to make their criticisms untrue. She suggested that her appointment from President Truman just fell on her and that when she began her work she consulted "only God instead of any high bracket leaders, white or black."

In her "off-cuff speech" she told about a 35,000 mile tour which began on June 24, 1949 in which she was part of the World Town Hall that discussed "peace, brotherhood and the democratic way of life" to the nations abroad. She said that although she was recommended for this spot by the National Council of Negro Women the trip cost her personally \$11,000 and that the council at its convention gave her only four minutes to make a report on the tour.

"We have an investment in America," she said which Negro people must, as well as others, protect against an enslaving communism. She said that "America is in difficulty and in jeopardy today" partly because of its stupid treatment of Negro people.

The UN worker "wondered why there were no white people in the audience" because she represented not just 15 million Negro citizens but "152 million U. S. A. citizens in the United Nations." Mrs. Sampson said "I am certain that Club Imperial was broad-minded enough to invite all citizens to come out and hear their UN representative." She told the audience it was the first speech she had delivered in which over half of her listeners

were not white people. "Whether they like it or not I am their representative and speak for them in the United Nations," the lady diplomat said.

"America today is suffering from what white people have done to us. They know it and are now paying the penalty for it." She said that and lashed out against racial discrimination.

She praised Lodge, Dulles, Acheson, Cooper, Sparkman and other USA UN representatives as "part of the American team." They were all housed together, worked together,

and accepted each other together, she indicated. She expressed joy over being lifted from "the sidewalks of Chicago to the halls of diplomacy in a flash" and her selection was "God working in a mysterious way." A deep religious feeling seethed through the entire message of Mrs. Sampson. "America is indebted to you," she told her all-Negro audience.

"I am against discrimination whether in Alabama or anywhere else," she said passionately. She expressed tender concern for "the enslaved and exploited peoples of the world" and pledged to work for the emancipation of the trodden.

"Communism is a vicious influence in the world today," she indicated. "The men in the Kremlin have a new form of colonialism," she charged. Her trip around the world, she said, gave her an opportunity to see the evils of communism and to understand what this country must do in the treatment of the Negro to save itself.

Looking at a group of students in the audience, she counselled, "the doors that have been locked against you are going to open up. All you need to do is to get prepared. They are going to come up sooner than you think."

At the beginning of her speech she told how her world tour had "remoulded and revamped my life" in such a way as to give her a fresh concern for humanity.

The UN general assembly holds for an 11-week period but is now in recess. Representatives are appointed for each session. She suggested that some have voiced "great concern over whether she would be reappointed" and that hostile critics had raised a howl against her. She said in a number of places where Negro leaders had been given an opportunity to serve they were conspicuous by their absence.

The lady diplomat climaxed a forum discussion of the subject, "The Role of Human Relations in Promoting World Peace" in which Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Mrs. H. C.

Bryant and the Rev. A. O. Wilson preceded her. Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey served as moderator.

Appreciation by Mrs. Hattie Bryant Witt, president of Imperial Club, remarks by Host Pastor Luke Beard, prelude by Mrs. Evelyn Starks Beavers, invocation by Dr. J. King Chandler III, solo by Miss Barbara Evans and the prayer for peace by the Rev. G. W. McMurray, pastor, the Metropolitan AME Zion Church, rounded out the program. Mrs. Margaret Little presided.

MRS. SAMPSON DENIES WIDE COLOR BARRIER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES, VIENNA, May 11—Mrs. Edith Sampson, Negro lawyer and alternate United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, defended the United States in a press conference here today against Communist accusations that the color bar was universal and typical there.

A representative of Die Volkstimme, the Austrian Communist party's chief organ had asked whether the execution of Willie McGee was typical of democracy in the United States and whether any white man ever had been executed for the rape of a Negro woman.

Mrs. Sampson refused to commit herself regarding the guilt or innocence of McGee but noted that he had been able to appeal his case all the way up to the United States Supreme Court.

"The kettle black," she asked. "Who's setting on isolated cases to make propaganda? Willie McGee was able to plead his case for five years. I would like to compare that with five hours which intervene between the conviction and execution in some countries I shall not name."

Exclusive! Edith S. Sampson

On Secret Mission for U.S.

By REVELLA CLAY
(Courier-Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The Courier learned exclusively this week from highly reliable sources in the State Department that Mrs. Edith S. Sampson has been sent to Austria on a "secret mission" by the United States Government for the specific purpose of combatting anti-Americanism caused by Soviet propaganda which is making the best of "how this country mistreats its Negro minority."

An authoritative informant disclosed Monday that the UN alternate delegate's month-long lecture tour of Austria was arranged under the direct sponsorship of the public affairs division of the State Department.

It is being reported officially, however, that her visit was requested by the Austro-American



MRS. EDITH S. SAMPSON
... on secret mission

Education Institute, which was described as a bi-national society, with officers in Austria only, whose main purpose is to further understanding between Austria and America, and "To make certain aspects of America known to the Austrian people."

UN BUSINESS

Previously it has been reported that Mrs. Sampson is in Austria on "UN business" and the pur-

pose of her business and visit has been cloaked in the utmost secrecy.

In a total of approximately twenty-five talks to the Austrian people, Mrs. Sampson will deal primarily with the "Negro in America," it was disclosed.

How America treats its Negro citizens is the Number One question in the minds of Austrians and people throughout Europe, a State Department spokesman revealed.

"The first question that any European asks an American is 'How is the Negro treated in America?' Europeans are interested in that problem. It is the one problem most widely discussed in Europe today, this source declared."

TWO KEY FACTORS

The interest of Europeans in this question was attributed to two factors: (1) Interest aroused by the presence of Negro troops in Europe, and (2) Soviet propaganda which is effectively making the best of America's race problem.

Talks with officials of the Public Affairs Division of the State Department clearly indicated that the U. S. Government has become gravely concerned about what Europe thinks regarding the treatment of the Negro in this country, and further indicated that the "Negro question" may well be the pivot upon which rests the ability of this country to win Europe to American democracy.

The Austro-American Education Institute reportedly re-

quested specifically that Mrs. Sampson be sent, as a result of the impression she made in that country on her visit there in 1949, as a member of the Town Hall tour of the world.

In Austria, she is visiting not only Vienna, but touring the provinces such as Linz, Graz, Salzburg, Innsbruck and other provincial capitals, it was learned.

WIDELY NOTICED

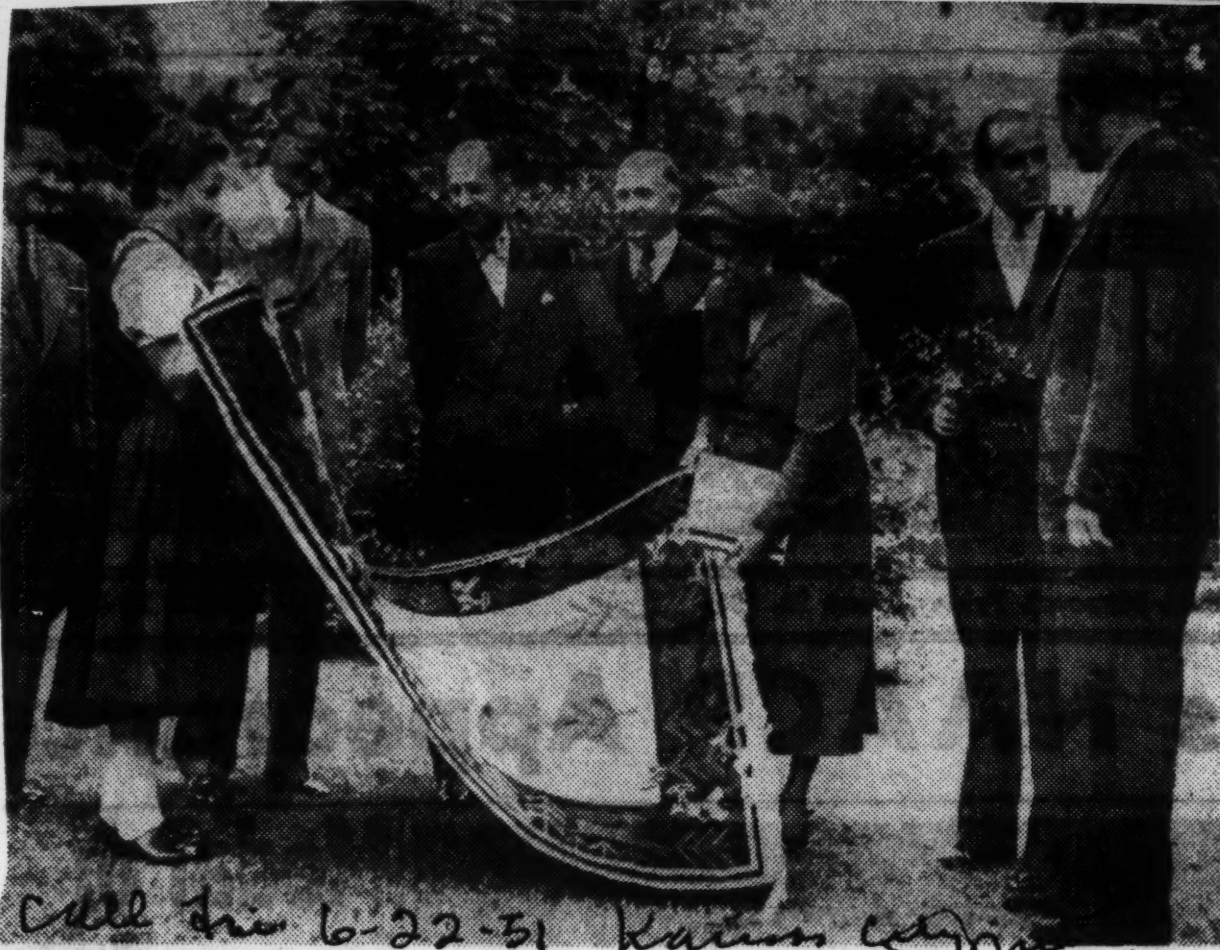
State Department spokesmen said that her press conference help upon her arrival on May 7 was "very successful," and that her activities had been covered by many of the Viennese newspapers, as well as by press representatives of several countries.

The subjects which she is lecturing on include: "The Negro's Part in the U. S. Labor Unions," "A Day in the Life of a UN Delegate," "The Negro in America Today," "The Status of American Women," "My Impression of the Annual Congress of the American Association of University Women in 1951." In her talks on the Negro, Mrs. Sampson is putting special emphasis on "education."

While in Austria, the Chicago attorney is staying at the Hotel Bristol in Vienna.



A RUG FOR TRUMAN—Back from a state department mission in Western Europe, Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney and alternate representative to the UN general assembly, delivers colorful rug to President Truman. Rug was sent to the U. S. Chief Executive as an expression of esteem from the Tyrolean district of Austria. Mrs. Sampson was in Europe on a six-week tour of duty.



Call No 6-22-51 *Klaus*

A RUG FOR THE PRESIDENT.— A valuable hand-woven carpet was presented in Vienna to Mrs. Edith Sampson, alternate U. S. delegate to the U. N. General Assembly, who will present it to President Truman upon her return to the U. S. The carpet is a gift from the Inner Pitztal (Tyrol) community in return for the generous Marshall Plan aid. Left to right are: Franz Gruenseis, chief of Austrian Agricultural Division; Miss Hilda Eiter, one of the persons who helped weave the rug; Ben H. Thibodeaux, deputy chief of ECA Mission to Austria; Prof. Wilhelm Taucher, chief of the Austrian ERP Central Bureau; Clarence Meyer, chief of ECA Mission to Austria; Mrs. Edith Sampson; Walter J. Donnelly, High Commissioner and Karl Gruber, Austrian minister of Foreign affairs.

—International News Photo.

Mrs. Sampson Says Bias Not Typical of U.S.

VIENNA, Austria — (ANP)— Mrs. Edith Sampson, alternate US-UN delegate, denied here Friday that the color bar is universal and typical of the United States.

She was objecting to a statement made by a reporter in an Austrian Communist paper who suggested that the execution of Willie McGee was typical of democracy in the United States. The reporter also asked whether any white man had ever been executed for the rape of a Negro woman.

While she refused to commit herself on the guilt or innocence of McGee, she noted that he had been granted the right to appeal his case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mrs. Edith Sampson Gets Big Sendoff On Trip To Europe



Sailing last week aboard the Queen Mary to represent the United States government at a festival in Vienna and at conferences in other European capitals was Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, of Chicago, delegate last fall to the United Nations Assembly.

There to wish Mrs. Sampson bon voyage on her maiden sea trip were her husband, Joseph Clayton, noted criminal lawyer, and William R. Hudgins, young president of the nearly \$2 million Carver Federal Savings and Loan Association of New York. —(Ransom Photo.)

Edith Sampson Enjoys Vienna

VIENNA, Austria — "This is a beautiful country, particularly now with the tulips, daisies, forget-me-nots and lilacs in full bloom," says Edith Sampson in a recent letter to this country. "It is wonderful to be able to tour the Alps by car and view the breath-taking scenery."

Attorney Sampson, who is in Europe on speaking engagements for the U. S. Government, has been speaking in Linz, one of the larger industrial towns in Austria; in Igo, Wels, Innsbruck and Salzburg.

In Vienna she found her speaking dates widely publicized and invariably found an enthusiastic audience who wanted to know

more about the "American Negro problem." And they do ask questions! she says.

The High Commissioner of Austria, a Mr. Donnelly, placed a car at the attorney's disposal as soon as she arrived, and has been most cooperative. All of this adds up to an interesting and informative trip for the young woman who recently finished her first stint as a UN delegate.

Mrs. Sampson Rebuffs Red Accusations

VIENNA—The case of Willie McGee was used as an example here last week by Mrs. Edith Sampson, alternate United States delegate to the United Nations, to deny Communist accusations that the color bar was universal and typical in the United States.

A representative of Die Volkstimme, the Austrian Communist party's chief organ, had asked whether the execution of Willie McGee was typical of democracy in the United States and whether any white man ever had been executed for the rape of a Negro woman.

Mrs. Sampson did not commit herself regarding the guilt or innocence of McGee, but noted that he had been able to appeal his case all the way up to the United States Supreme Court several times.

"Who's calling the kettle black?" she asked. "Who's seizing on isolated cases to make propaganda? Willie McGee was able to plead his case for five years. I would like to compare that with five hours which intervene between conviction and execution in some countries I shall not name."



TO REPRESENT U. S. IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS—Sailing last week aboard the Queen Mary to represent the U. S. Gov't at a festival in Vienna and conferences in other European Capitals was Mrs. Edith Sampson of Chicago, delegate last fall to the UN Assembly. Left to right: Atty. Darwin W. Telesford and Wilhelmina Adams and right, William R. Hudgins, president of the Carver Savings and Loan Assoc. bid Mrs. Sampson 'adieu'.

Good-Will Delegate To Austria



Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, United States' Alternate Delegate to the United Nations, presents CARE food packages, for which Americans donated \$10 each, to a group of needy Austrian law students during a recent ceremony in the CARE offices in Vienna. Mrs. Sampson visited Austria at the invitation of the State Department, giving lectures on the Negroes in America. Austria is one of 26 countries in Europe and Asia whose people can be helped with packages of food, clothing textiles and books through orders sent to CARE, 200 Broad St., New York City, or any of the non-profit agency's local offices in this country.

Mrs. Edith Sampson

Mrs. Sampson Says U. S. Should Not Restrict Foreign and Domestic Assignments to Race



With Rug Maker— Mrs. Sampson presented a Tyrolean rug to President Truman upon her return to the U. S. The rug was made by the young Austrian girl on her left, in a small rug factory in appreciation of Marshall Plan aid.



With Austria's President— Mrs. Sampson chats with Theodor Koenor, newly elected President of Austria, following his election in Vienna recently. Mrs. Sampson was in Austria during the elections.



At Mozart's Home— In Salzburg, Austria, Mrs. Sampson talks with Sgt. James Lipscomb of the 576th Car Transportation Company, which is stationed in the home of the great Mozart. She also visited hospitals in the Salzburg area.—U. S. Army Photo.

(Special to The Courier)

PARIS — "America's Negro citizens can serve their country in any foreign assignment and should not be restricted to positions dealing only with racial matters."

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer and member of the United States delegation to the United Nations, made this statement as she left Paris to return to the United States after a six-week tour of Austria and France.

She said that her conviction that qualified Negroes should have the opportunity to serve in every foreign service category and every area was reaffirmed by her lecture tour experiences for five weeks in Austria.

DESERVE OPPORTUNITY

While many questions relating

to racial discrimination in America were asked her, she said, "I was surprised to find that I was asked a great volume of questions dealing with subjects of general interest. I was asked questions on every aspect of U. S. foreign policy and international relations. If I had not been prepared to answer them, the U. S. Government would have been discredited and my answers to racial questions would have lost their validity."

Mrs. Sampson said that the State Department would make a grave mistake if it insisted on

restricting Negro personnel to the so-called colored countries or confined them to handling matters dealing with Negroes. "And the same thing can be said for domestic service in Government agencies," she added.

UNTAPPED RESERVOIR

In its Negro citizens, Mrs. Sampson pointed out, the U. S. has a virtually untapped reservoir of competent, trained persons, who not only are capable of serving the nation in every

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.— Mrs. Edith Sampson, alternate U. S. delegate to the UN, is back at her post following her return from a U. S. State Department-sponsored mission to Europe.

capacity, but who are enthusiastically received with considerable confidence in all parts of the world.

She cited her own experiences in being welcomed with open arms in every city she visited on an extensive tour of Austria. The enthusiastic audiences that turned out to hear her reinforced her belief that the U. S. has failed, in the past, to effectively utilize the resources of its Negro population.

PURPOSE ABROAD

Mrs. Sampson revealed that she had been asked to come to Europe by the State Department in order to give Europeans, who are fed considerable distorted propaganda about racial discrimination in the United States, a more balanced picture of the true facts. She said that she agreed only on certain specific conditions. One of these was that she was not to be expected to tell Europeans that racial relations in the U. S. were perfect, and another was that she not be restricted to discussing the race question.

In a five-week tour of Austria which took in stops at Vienna, Graz, Wells, Linz, Salzburg, Gmunden and Salzburg. Mrs. Sampson lectured on such subjects as trade unions, juvenile courts, the status of women, "A

Day in the UN" and the Willie McGee and "Martinsville Seven" cases.

QUESTIONS ASKED

Questions asked her involved: Repatriation of PW's, emigration to the United States, united Europe, school discrimination in the U. S., State Department's

program, and ference with Ambassador Philip Jessup just before the close of the Big Four Deputies' conference here. She made the usual tourist sightseeing rounds in Paris and enjoyed watching the French in election voting in a heavily Communist district of Paris June 17.

General Boudet and held a con-



lege. One of her hobbies is refinishing furniture . . . "When I'm worried about a case, I can't sleep . . . so it's therapeutic for me to get up and sand furniture. Sometimes I even wake up at night and do the wash."

For 18 years, Mrs. Sampson was a specialist in criminal law and domestic relations in Cook County Juvenile Court. Nine years ago, she opened her own law office.

She has had posters made of her souvenirs from her travels, clippings from newspaper reports of her speeches, invitations from world leaders, such as one from India's Nehru to dinner. When she speaks, as she does frequently, before Negro students, she sends the posters around to be displayed for several days . . . because the kids just line up and stare. They feel that the door is now open for them because I've made good. They feel they have the same chance.

June Sat. 8-4-51
MRS. EDITH S. SAMPSON—United States Alternate Delegate to the United Nations, presents CARE food packages, for which Americans donated \$10 each, to a group of needy Austrian law students during a recent ceremony in the CARE offices in Vienna. Mrs. Sampson visited Austria, giving lectures on the Negroes in America. Austria is one of 26 countries in Europe and Asia whose people can be helped with packages of food, clothing, textiles, and books through orders sent to CARE, 20 Broad St., New York City, or any of the non-profit agency's local offices in this country.

Edith Sampson doesn't mind being a gradualist

CHICAGO—U. N. alternate delegate Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer and first Negro delegate from the United States to the United Nations, doesn't mind the label of compromise which is attached to her by advocates of the "all or nothing" philosophy in American race relations.

Chicago Post-Tribune 8-4-51
 "I'm a gradualist," Mrs. Sampson was quoted as saying in interviews here recently, given upon her return to the U. S. from Europe where she went to speak up for U. S. democracy before European audiences.

"All my life I've lived on the theory that 'part of something is better than nothing at all.' Success comes little by little. I am just following where God is lead-

ing. I don't know where it will all end."

Continuing a discussion of her philosophy, Mrs. Sampson said, "I made up my mind when I was 17 that color need not be a barrier if you don't let it be . . . You have to be positive, affirmative in thinking. I learned in the courtrooms that if you have the ability and the facts, color doesn't militate against you."

Known as "Miss Edith" in the shabby neighborhood around her law firm on Chicago's South Side, Mrs. Sampson lives in a two-story house, also on the Southside, which fronts on a garbage-littered alley. To shut it out, she has replaced her windows with glass bricks. Childless, she has sent 9 nieces and nephews through col-

Dr. Tobias Gets Senate Approval

Sub. 10-27-51
By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Peglerism was given a black eye Thursday when a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee unanimously voted 3-0 to approve the nomination of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, as one of five alternate delegates to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris, beginning Nov. 6.

He succeeds Mrs. Edith Sampson, who is preparing for a State Department-sponsored world tour. Westbrook Pegler, a columnist for the Hearst Newspapers, had attacked Dr. Tobias and other members of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee, charging them with belonging to various left-wing organizations and seeking to undermine the Constitution by their recommendations for strengthening civil rights in this country.

Affiliation List

Sen. H. Alexander Smith, (Rep., N.J.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, received a memorandum purporting to give affiliations of Dr. Tobias in organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General or the House Un-American Activities Committee.

On Friday, the Senate as a whole voted in favor of Dr. Tobias.

Just Factual Data

In a subcommittee executive session, Senator Smith called attention to the memorandum and suggested that the committee look into the charges. The Un-American Activities Committee sent to Sen. John J. Sparkman of Ala., the subcommittee chairman, a letter listing the left-wing organizations with which Dr. Tobias had been identified.

Rep. John S. Wood of Ga., chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, stated in the letter that his committee did not intend, by its report, to "characterize Dr. Tobias in any manner." He said the report merely contained factual data from the files of the committee.

After completion of the hearings

on Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup, whose nomination as one of the delegates to the Paris meeting was turned down by the committee by a vote of 3-2, Dr. Tobias was heard because Senator Smith said he thought "Dr. Tobias ought to have an opportunity to clear the record."

Refraining from mentioning Pegler by name, Dr. Tobias said he did not wish to be drawn into any controversy with the columnist because, after the statements he made concerning the President, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Governor Dewey and Mrs. Roosevelt, he did not believe anyone would believe "any such scurrilous attacks as those made upon me."

Reviews Life History

Dr. Tobias reviewed his life's history from the time of his birth in Augusta, Ga., until the present and named numerous organizations with which he is now connected. He said he is not now and has never been a member of the Communist party, a fellow traveler or Communist sympathizer.

It was "an honor and a privilege" to serve on the Civil Rights Committee, Dr. Tobias said, adding that Pegler's attack "pains me greatly" because of the composition of that committee, which included in its membership such men as Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill and Bishop Francis J. Haas.

Offers No Apologies

"I have no apologies to make for having been a member of that committee," said Dr. Tobias, "because I believed that it was not motivated by any consideration of politics, but by humanitarian considerations."

As to his qualifications to represent the United States abroad, Dr. Tobias pointed out that he was "something of a world traveler." He said he had traveled around the world in 1936 studying conditions in India, China, Japan and the Far East and had been to West Africa.

He also said he had attended a meeting of the World Committee of the YMCA and served as chairman of one of its work groups, the Committee on World Tensions, in 1950.

On Tensions Committee

At the time, he said, it was his

responsibility as chairman of the World Tensions Committee to see to it that whatever was put into the resolutions the committee adopted did not play into the hands of the sponsors of the "fake" Stockholm Peace Petition so that "they could not claim they had the backing of a Christian organization for what they were pretending."

As to his political affiliations, Dr. Tobias said he has never supported any other than the two major political parties. "I have always been a political independent," he said. Even his "close friend," the late Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, Dr. Tobias declared, had never attempted to influence him to support the American Labor party.

Expresses Gratitude

Expressing gratification to the President for nominating him as an alternate delegate to the UN General Assembly, Dr. Tobias said:

"I want to say in all frankness, whether or not I go on this delegation is not too important. What is important, however, is whether or not 15,000,000 loyal colored Americans may get the impression that its leadership is being crucified because of innuendoes, allegations and associations. The answer to that question is more important than any word I can say."

"I feel from the statement Dr. Tobias has made," said Senator Smith, "he has indicated that he is one of those rare characters that is giving his life for a cause he believes in. I share with you your convictions on your approach."

Senators Sparkman, J. William Fulbright, of Arkansas, and Smith voted to confirm Dr. Tobias.

The Senate last Friday in addition to approving nomination of Dr. Tobias, confirmed as delegates Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is now serving; Warren R. Austin, chief of the American delegation, and Representatives Mike Mansfield, (Dem. Mont.) and John M. Vorys, (Rep. Ohio).

Approved as alternate delegates along were John Sherman Cooper, former Senator from Kentucky; Ambassador Ernest A. Gross, Benjamin V. Cohen, and Mrs. Anna Lord Strauss.

The House Un-American Activities Committee listed 10 organizations with which, it said, Dr. Tobias has been affiliated or sponsored. They were:

1. The American League for Peace and Democracy. 2. Council on African Affairs. He said that at one time he was a member, but after it had been designated as a

subversive organization he signed because it refused, on motion, to declare its freedom from Communism, Fascism or subversion.

Southern Conference

3. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare. He said he was a member of that group because, as it was organized and as it first operated, it had the support of some of the "finest people in America."

"When it was quite evident that some of its leaders were using it to enhance the (Communist) Party line, then with others, I withdrew," Dr. Tobias said.

4. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Dr. Tobias said he happened to know the principal leader in that organization, George Marshall, but other than that, he knew nothing about it.

5. The Protestant and the Protestant Digest. He said those who agreed to serve on the board of the magazine represented "Who's Who in Protestantism in this Country." When it became evident that "it was definitely meant for one purpose — to sound an anti-Catholic note — I withdrew."

Interfaith Believer

"I am a Protestant, but I am an interfaith believer," Dr. Tobias said. He told the subcommittee that he has co-operated and continues to co-operate with the National Council of Christians and Jews.

6. American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. He said this was just a name to him and that he had no activity with it other than joining in the invitation to sponsor a dinner.

7. Win the Peace Conference, on which it was charged that his name appeared on the letterhead as one of its sponsors of a conference. He said he had no memory of it.

Taken In on That One

8. The Peoples Institute of Applied Religion. He said "many of us" were taken in on that one that he gave it some support, made some contributions to it, until he found out it was being dominated by leftists.

9. Member of Sponsoring Committee for Yugoslav Relief, which gave a dinner, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was a principal speaker. Dr. Tobias said "everybody" was trying to help that cause at that time.

10. A statement that Dr. Tobias signed calling the New York State Conference on National Unity, held in New York City, Dec. 6, 1941. Dr. Tobias did not recall such a statement.

In addition to these organizations, Senator Smith asked Dr. Tobias about the American Committee to Save the Refugee, a dinner for Ferdinand Smith, who was recently deported as an alien Communist, and the American Round Table on India. Dr. Tobias said he remembered nothing about the Committee to Save the Refugees or the Indian Roundtable, but he might have been a sponsor of the Smith dinner which was given before it became known that Smith was a Communist.

Hectic Anxiety

At the time the Daily Worker mentioned him on March 4, 1939, in connection with the American League for Peace and Democracy and other committees on the list furnished by the Un-American Activities Committee, Dr. Tobias said:

"In that day of hectic anxiety to win the war and improve relations among our people, there were few people who were thinking about what might be the standing of these groups. In the minds of the American people, as one by one they have been debunked and their true purposes made known, I along with all decent Americans have withdrawn signatures and withdrawn from participation, which was very meager at the best."

Dr. Tobias said he was a member of the Council on African Affairs from its beginning because its director, Dr. Max Yergan, has been "a faithful secretary" of the YMCA.

It was while Yergan was serving as a YMCA secretary in South Africa, Dr. Tobias said, that he became embittered. Yergan organized the council, Dr. Tobias said, to try to bring the facts of Africans life to the attention of the people.

He said Yergan had followed the "party" line against the advice of his best friends, but became "completely convinced of the treachery of the Communist leadership and its program."



Dr. Channing Tobias, left, with NAACP Chief Legal Counsel Thurgood Marshall, are shown as they left the Senate subcommittee room after Dr. Tobias had been unanimously approved as a alternate delegate to the United Nations.



Dr. Channing Tobias, who was nominated as an alternate delegate to the U.N., is shown as he told a senate foreign relations subcommittee Thursday that he had been "taken in" by Communist fronts, but that he denounced Communism, stating "so far as Communism is concerned it is repugnant to me because it is Godless and I am a Christian. The senate unanimously approved his appointment.

Eminent Leader Is Enroute To UN Conference

NEW YORK. — (ANP) Channing H. Tobias, the distinguished Negro leader stood on the deck of the S. S. America Thursday, enroute to the Nations Conference in Paris, where he will serve as an alternate delegate for the United States during the next three months.

"I have been around the world," said the veteran racial statesman who perhaps has more intimate relations with the great and mighty of the land than any other Negro, "and I can tell you that there is no other land quite like our own democratic America. She has her faults and weaknesses but we have the freedom and power to work and correct them."

A striking figure among the 50 members and attaches of the U.S. delegation, Dr. Tobias discussed his recent appearance before the subcommittee of the Senate foreign relations committee which was investigating the fitness of members assigned to the UN conference. *See 11-9-51*

"I am exceedingly grateful," Dr. Tobias said, "to the Negro press of the country for the magnificent manner in which it rallied to my support. Our papers were a bulwark of strength. I am equally grateful to the members of the senate subcommittee for the manner in which they received me."

"There were those who assumed that because two members of the subcommittee, Senators John J. Sparkman of Alabama and William Fulbright of Arkansas, were southerners, that I would be subjected to indignities. Nothing could be further from the truth."

"I have never been accorded greater courtesy nor consideration in my whole life than I was by those two statesmen from the South. Sen. Smith, a Republican from New Jersey, was also gracious. I owe a debt of gratitude to these gentlemen because attempts had been made to whip up public opinion unjustly."

"I believe in liberal principles and believe in the right of every American to express himself. I am naturally opposed to Communism because I am a Christian and it is unChristian."

Dr. Tobias had been the object of a series of scurrilous attacks by two notorious columnists, Westbrook Pegler who dipped his malicious and vitrol tipped pen into a vile, garbled description of Dr. Tobias' work on the President's

committee on Civil Rights which Pegler terms an insult to the white south and Drew Pearson who let his distaste for Phillip Jessup lead him into extravagant statements.

Mrs. Tobias sailed with Dr. Tobias. The trip will be a sort of delayed honeymoon for the couple who were married only last spring.

Mrs. Edith Sampson is the only other Negro who has served as an alternate delegate to the United Nations. Her term expired at the last session.

Some idea of Dr. Tobias' standing in America can be gained from a listing of a few of the organizations which he is affiliated with. He is the executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, chairman of the board of trustees of Hampton institute, member of the boards of trustees at Howard university, Palmer Memorial institute and Paine college.

Dr. Tobias is a member of the board of directors of the Marshall Field Foundation, the Jesie Smith Foundation, and the Liberia company.

He is a former member of President Truman's committee on Civil Rights and the New York Mayor's special committee to conduct a survey of Municipal government in 1950. From 1923-46, he served as senior secretary of the colored men's department of the YMCA.

Honors which Dr. Tobias has received include the Harmon Award for religious services, placement on the Honor Roll of Race Relations, Chicago Defender Honor Roll and the Spingarn Medal, 1948.

He is a member of the Federal Council of Churches, Interracial Commission, and the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.



UNITED NATIONS FLAG OVER PARIS.—The flag of the United Nations is unfurled from the Palais de Chaillot, where the U.N. General Assembly opened its sixth session on November 6. The Eiffel Tower is in the background. Dr. Channing H. Tobias is among the Americans attending the General Assembly. He is an alternate delegate from the United States.

Dr. Tobias Crosses Swords With Russian Foreign Minister in Paris

PARIS—(ANP)—Dr. Channing H. Tobias, United States alternate delegate to the United Nations, crossed swords with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei V. Vishinsky on the race question Friday when he replied to Vishinsky's charge that life was intolerable for Negroes in the United States.

Courier Sat. 11-24-51
The sharp-tongued Russian, making an address to the General Assembly on Wednesday, referred to the shooting of two prisoners in Florida, Samuel Shepherd and Walter Lee Irvin, by Lake County Sheriff Willis B. McCall.

Pittsburgh Pa.
The shooting had occurred only two days before, but the cables and air lanes had carried the story all over the world in the brief time.

Tobias, in his statement, said that Negroes were making substantial progress toward full equality in the United



DR. CHANNING TOBIAS
... tangles with Russian

States despite occasional lynchings, discrimination and segregation.

"We prefer to take our chances in a democracy," Dr. Tobias told a press conference.

"If there had been such an incident in Mr. Vishinsky's country, there would have been no free channel through which the incident could be made public," Dr. Tobias said. He pointed out that the United States "had made no attempt to cover up. We do not deny the seriousness of the offense," he said, "but such incidents occur in defiance of the law not by order of the law.

"We prefer not to be reminded of such offenses by a country such as Mr. Vishinsky's, which practices slave labor, deportations and political executions."

Dr. Tobias, who is stopping at the Hotel Crillon with Mrs. Tobias, has been flung right into the middle of the General Assembly deliberations from the very start of the session last week.

UN Hears Report by Dr. Tobias

Courier Sat. 11-24-51

PARIS, France—Dr. Channing H. Tobias, alternate U. S. delegate to the UN General Assembly and object of some criticism in the U. S. Senate before coming here in his official role, has begun to make his presence definitely felt in the deliberations of this great body of world-wide importance.

Not only did the director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund make a blistering answer to Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky's recent attack on the U. S. for its racial treatment, but last week Dr. Tobias made the report of the UN committee handling the touchy subject of land reform.

REFUTES RED CLAIMS

Dr. Tobias had the task of refuting Russia's claim that Negro farmers in the U. S. are being held at the sharecropper level and other wise mistreated. He handled the task in an admirable manner which gained the praise of his colleagues on the U. S.

delegation.

The report made by Dr. Tobias embraced agrarian adjustments and general plans for promoting agricultural development in countries under the UN banner. His report was adopted by the General Assembly's Economic and Social Council by a ten-to-four vote, with the Soviet Union, Mexico, Poland and Czechoslovakia abstaining.

Dr. Tobias Confirmed To United Nations Post

IT IS good news that the United States Senate on last weekend confirmed the nomination of Dr. CHANNING H. TOBIAS as one of the official delegates to the United Nations. Prior to the confirmation, columnist WESTBROOK PEGLER indulged in some of his usual smear tactics and racial hating, singling out Dr. TOBIAS apparently because he was one of the members of the President's Commission on Civil Rights, which he is seeking to discredit as a Communist apparatus, of all things!

Probably because of the stir raised by PEGLER, it became necessary for Dr. TOBIAS to appear before a Senate committee and restate his loyalty and patriotism, which none who knew him ever doubted anyhow. When he spoke to the Senate group, Dr. TOBIAS ruefully admitted that he had been "taken in" by groups with apparently proper purposes and admirable objectives—which later became fellow-traveling Communist fronts.

"As, one by one, they have become debunked, I and all decent Americans have withdrawn as members and sponsors," he testified. "So far as Communism is concerned, it is repugnant to me because it is Godless and I

leged paid foreign agents, the DAVIS case adds weight to Senator BENTON's charges that Mr. McCARTHY is an unfit person to hold a seat in the United States Senate.

am a Christian." That satisfied the skeptical committeemen and his nomination to the United Nations was confirmed.

Dr. TOBIAS' experience is not an uncommon one. It does illustrate once again, however, the need for prominent people especially, who are the ones most sought, to be most careful in their investigation of organizations seeking their support. Have they hidden purposes as well as the upstanding objectives they openly stress? Also, many organizations are later infiltrated by Reds, who seek to bend their activities to the political ends of the Soviet. This has to be vigorously opposed by loyal members, and if that opposition fails then there is but one recourse—to withdraw from the group and expose its capitulation to leftist influences.

Hint New Job For Edith Sampson

By ARNOLD de MILLE

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — In a surprise move late last week, President Truman named Dr. Channing Tobias as alternate U. S. delegate to the United Nations sixth general session to be held in Paris.

Failure to rename Atty. Edith Sampson of Chicago

who was the first Negro to serve in this capacity immediately gave birth to speculation that she is slated for a higher diplomatic post.

Coming when it did, the appointment of the 49-year-old director of the Phelps-Stokes fund seemed a rebuke to Hearst columnist Westbrook Pegler who devoted two of his columns last week to smearing Dr. Tobias and the fund.

Pegler smeared Dr. Tobias in a vicious attack on the President's Committee on Civil Rights of which Dr. Tobias was a member and its report titled "To Secure These Rights" which was widely acclaimed when it was first published four years ago.

In passing Pegler also took a crack at the *Post*.

Of Dr. Tobias, Pegler wrote in his column dated Sept. 11:

"Channing Tobias, a Negro member (of the President's committee) has a record of citations in connection with notorious Communist fronts in the reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities which is ex-

ceeded by few individuals. He is cited 41 times. "He is quoted as having said delegates by the President are in one campaign that although he Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Ken was a 'registered Republican,' hetucky Republican; Ernest Gross, was going to vote for Vito Mar-Benjamin V. Cohen, Anna Lord cantonio, the most notorious par-Strauss and Dr. Tobias. ty-liner who ever sat in the Con-

gress of the United States." Later he continues: "Tobias is 'director' of an old parasitic but legal 'foundation' State Acheson expressed in me called the Phelps-Stokes fund, by asking me to render service. established long ago by rich Episcopalians to teach Christi-like this when our country is fac-anity to African Negroes. It pro-vides soft life, good pay, and arany citizen should be willing, even

at the point of sacrifice, to respond to his country's call.

A native of Augusta, Ga., Dr. Tobias as senior secretary of the colored men's department of the YMCA, a national post, for 23 years.

In addition to having served on many city, state and federal commissions, he has been a trustee or director for a score of schools and colleges. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Modern Industrial bank of New York.

He was on the Defender honor roll in 1944 and received the Spingarn award in 1948.

Alternate Delegate

Tobias May Go to UN

WASHINGTON — President Truman on Thursday nominated Dr. Channing H. Tobias of New York as an alternate United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly meeting which opens in Paris in November.

The noted religious and civic worker, who is now director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, if approved by the United States Senate, will hold a position identical to that to which Mrs. Edith S. Sampson was appointed in 1950.

The Courier learned that Mrs. Sampson, highly regarded by President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson and publicly praised by both men for the representation she has given the American Government during the past year, had been considered for reappointment.

This particular spot, however, is generally regarded as a rotating or floating appointment to which any so-called minority group representative such as labor, women or other might be appointed.

Also under consideration were William H. Hastie, justice of the Third Circuit Court, and A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Mrs. Sampson Replaced as UN Aide by Tobias

WASHINGTON (NNEA) — Dr. Channing H. Tobias was nominated Thursday by President Truman as United States representative to the United Nations General Assembly to succeed Mrs. Edith S. Sampson of Chicago.

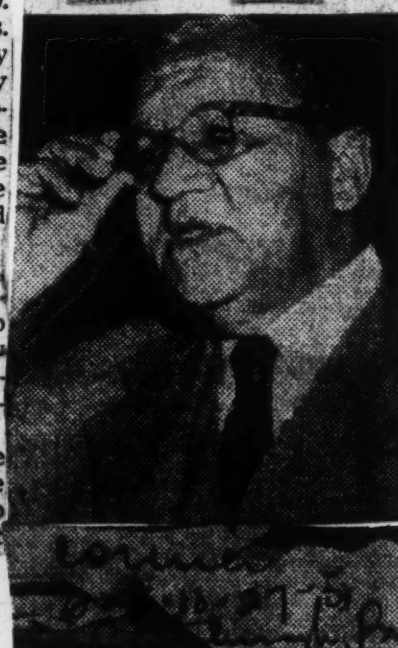
Dr. Tobias Named Alternate U. S.-U. N. Delegate

NEW YORK (ANP) — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, has been named by President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson as an alternate U. S. delegate to the UN general assembly which meets in Paris early in November, it was learned here last week.

The appointment, which has the approval of the fund's executive committee, awaits senate confirmation. If and when such is given, Dr. Tobias will leave with the U. S. delegation on the S. S. America on Oct. 25. The assembly will probably be in session for two months.

By Subcommittee

Tobias Is OK'd for UN Seat



DR. C. H. TOBIAS

... Pegler didn't hurt

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, last week was one of nine persons approved by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee as delegates to the United Nations General Assembly. Dr. Tobias was approved as an alternate delegate.

Dr. Tobias was approved without any trouble despite attempts by Westbrook Pegler and others to smear him as being a Communist.

He had testified that he had no Communist sympathies, and added that communism always had been repugnant to him.

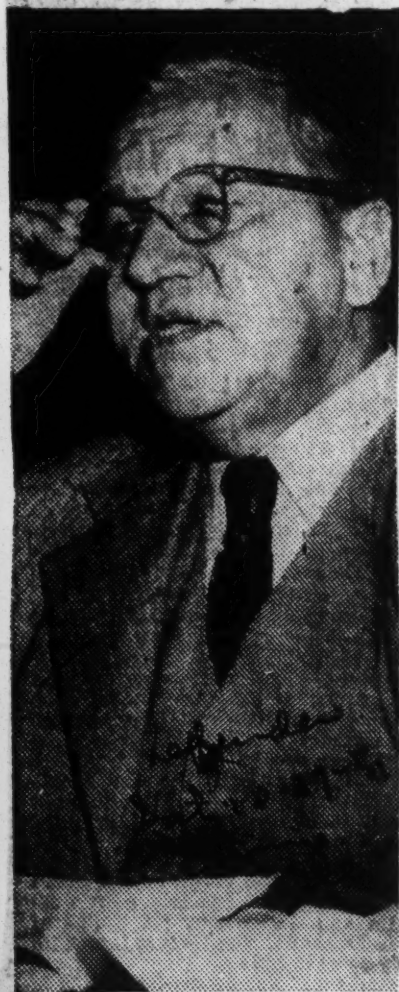
The report of the subcommittee in approving Dr. Tobias and the other eight persons now will go to the full committee for its approval.

OK Tobias For UN Delegation

NEW YORK — The unanimous confirmation last week of Dr. Channing H. Tobias as alternate delegate to the 6th UN General Assembly in Paris by a subcommittee on foreign relations was praised by business, civic and religious leaders all over the country.

The director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, who has been under constant attack by columnist Westbrook Pegler in recent weeks, has received loads of congratulatory telegrams, letters and messages from all parts of the country.

"Naturally I feel a deep sense



DR. TOBIAS

of gratitude to President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson for expressing their confidence in me by asking me to serve as a delegate to the United Nations," Dr. Tobias told the Defender Saturday.

The confirmation followed a two-hour question and answer pe-

riod in which the churchman said:

"Whether or not I go with the United States delegation to Paris is not important; but whether or not 15 million loyal Negro Americans are to get the impression that their leadership can be nailed to the cross by unfounded, enormous, unsubstantiated allegations and assertions is important, and the answers that will be given to that question will be more significant than any speech I could possibly make in Paris."

The attacks by Pegler were interpreted as an effort to discredit Dr. Tobias, record and prevent his confirmation by the Senate committee.

President Truman nominated the religious leader in September to the post to replace Mrs. Edith Sampson, the first Negro to serve on the U. S. delegation. Pegler's attack began two days before the official announcement of the nomination was made by the White House.

The Negro press was highly praised by the new UN delegate.

"I want to express my heartfelt appreciation for the magnificent manner in which the Negro press rose up in my defense. Also, I must express my deep gratitude to Walter White and the NAACP for answering the unjust and unfounded attacks made against me," he said.

Walter White, who has answered all of Pegler's attacks on Dr. Tobias, said: "This appointment vindicates Dr. Tobias' long record of fighting for the extension of human rights to all peoples regardless of race, color or creed.

The action of the subcommittee eloquently refutes the charges brought against Dr. Tobias by Pegler."

Dr. Tobias will sail on the S.S. America on Oct. 24 if the New York dock strike is settled. The General Assembly begins Nov. 6. Mrs. Tobias will accompany him.

Gillette Helps G.O.P. Reject Jessup as Delegate To U.N.

But Democrats Will Send Him To Paris Anyway

By ROBERT L. RIGGS

The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 18.—With the help of a Democratic senator, the Republicans gave a stinging slap today to the Truman Administration for its conduct of foreign affairs in Asia.

The blow was delivered in a 3-to-2 vote by which a subcommittee of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee rejected the nomination of Dr. Philip C. Jessup to be one of 10 delegates to the United Nations meeting in Paris next month.

Whereupon, the Democratic leadership, tossing a charge of "politics" at the Republicans, arranged things so that Dr. Jessup and the nine others, including Kentucky's John Sherman Cooper, will go to Paris as recess appointees, requiring no action by the Senate.

Can't Compel Chamber Vote

This was made possible because Senate Republicans, in the rush to go home for the rest of the year by the end of this week, could not compel the Foreign Relations Committee to bring the appointments before the chamber.

Republicans were uttering vigorous demands that the 10 names be laid before the Senate so Jessup could be voted "up or down."

But Chairman Tom Connally, of the Foreign Relations Committee, refused to call his group together before its regular meeting day next Tuesday. At that time, the recess is expected to be on.

Had Jessup been turned down by the Senate, he could not have served. But, inasmuch as the full chamber has not voted on him, he can go to Paris as a "recess" appointee.

All Others Are Approved

The subcommittee that rejected Jessup approved all other nine appointees, including Chief Delegate Warren Austin, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a Negro church leader who had been accused of belonging to subversive groups.

What made the subcommittee's blow such a sharp one was that

two senators who have supported the Administration's foreign policy voted against Jessup.

In so doing, they labeled him a symbol of our failure in the Far East.

The two were Republican Alexander H. Smith, New Jersey, and Democrat Guy M. Gillette, Iowa. Both had done considerable wrestling in public with their consciences. They joined Republican Owen Brewster in voting to reject Jessup.



DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS
Approved as a delegate



Associated Press Wirephotos
DR. PHILIP C. JESSUP
He'll be recess appointee

Tobias Asks Aid For Dependents On UN Charities

Wired Tues. 11-27-51
Mon 11-27-51 Atlanta, Ga. P. 2

PARIS, France — Prompting the United Nations Assembly to "encourage and assist non-self-governing peoples to become self-governing as rapidly as possible," Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the United States delegation to the U. N. told the General Assembly Wednesday that, "millions of human beings turn their eyes toward this committee in the hope that, in some way, their conditions of life will be improved."

Especially emphasizing the circumstances surrounding the colonial conditions in West Africa, the renown educator charged, "I believe it can be said that old colonialism is dead and that a much more enlightened attitude characterizes the administration of non-self-governing peoples."

As an example of the general progress usually made by colonials when given the opportunity of self administration of their internal affairs, Dr. Tobias cited conditions in Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska under the responsibility of the United States.

Refraining from making his appeal directly to Britain, whose colonization exceeds that of any nation in the world, he advised, "the report of the trusteeship Council's special Committee takes a very practical approach to non-self-governing territories, which like other under-developed areas, need development of the economic side as a basis for social and even political development. It is gratifying to note that the special committee draws particular attention to the need for improving soils and agricultural methods so that larger quantities and more diversified foods will become available. Too often in the past it has been thought that non-self-governing territories should exist primarily to furnish raw materials for more advanced countries. The report, however, points to the need for establishing primary and secondary industries of a kind suited to the needs and resources of the territories."

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In his plea for colonized and subjugated people, Dr. Tobias summed up his discourse for the UN's special committee by declaring:

"We believe that we must always strive toward placing non-self-governing peoples in a position where they can freely choose their own destiny. It is this element of freedom of choice which, in our view, is the keystone of the whole question. Non-self-governing peoples should not be coerced against their will to assume a status they do not desire. Such a relationship is almost certainly bound to make trouble and usually will create deep-seated resentment," which is prevalent in Africa today.

Name Tobias To UN Committees

PARIS—(ANP)—Dr. Channing H. Tobias is having a busy life as a member of the Sixth assembly of the United Nations. He has been assigned to four important committees. They are:

1. The Lie Peace Plan.
2. Land Reform and Food and Famine.
3. Freedom of Information (The Oatis Case).
4. The Special Committee on Non-Self-Governing-Territories.

Dr. Tobias in Paris



Dr. Channing H. Tobias, alternate delegate to the UN, arriving at Gare St. Lazare, Paris.

Dr. Tobias Replies To Vishinsky Speech At UN

PARIS, Nov. 12—Dr. Channing Tobias, Negro member of the United States Delegation to the United Nations, said here Saturday, American Negroes are making progress toward full equality despite occasional lynchings, discrimination and segregation.

"We prefer to take our chances in a democracy," he said in answering a charge by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei V. Vishinsky that

Mrs. Tobias, watching their luggage, is shown extreme right. Dr. Tobias is on four UN committees. (Ollie Stewart Photo) life was intolerable for Negroes in the United States.

Vishinsky, in his address to the General Assembly Wednesday, referred to an incident in Florida where, he said, two Negroes were shot by the sheriff.

Tobias, answering a reporter's questions, said:

"If there had been such an incident in Mr. Vishinsky's country, there would have been no free news channel through which the incident could be made public."

He pointed out that the United States had made "no attempt to cover up" the incident and said, "We make no attempt to deny the seriousness of the offense."

However, Tobias said, such incidents occur in defiance of the law, not by order of the law. He said "we prefer not to be reminded of such offenses by a country such as Mr. Vishinsky's which, he said, practices slave labor, deportations and political executions."

Tobias Answers Vishinsky Blast

The killing of one and the wounding of another Groveland defendant by Sheriff Willis McCall and a deputy last week set off a wave of indignation unmatched in recent years.

Reverberations were heard in Paris, New York and Washington almost immediately.

The riots in Cicero in Chicago last summer, for all the indignation they aroused did not become a subject of debate in the international council of the world, the United Nations.

Vishinsky Blasts U. S.

The Soviet Union set no time in playing up the incident.

"This is what human rights means in the United States. This is the American way of life," said Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky last Thursday.

He added: "I think some people (referring to the United States) should look after their own business, before sticking their noses into other people's business."

Vishinsky reported that he

learned about the cold-blooded killing in a French newspaper.

Channing Tobias Replies

Dr. Channing Tobias, Negro member of the United States delegation to the United Nations said Saturday: "We prefer to take our chances in a democracy," answering a charge by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky, that life was intolerable for Negroes in the United States.

Dr. Tobias continued: "If there had been such an incident in Mr. Vishinsky's country, there would have been no channel through which the incident could have been made public."

He pointed out that the United States had made "no attempt to cover up" the incident and add-

ed, "we make no attempt to de- could not be removed at that ny the seriousness of the offense." time without killing him.

Such incidents, Dr. Tobias said, The bullet hole in his neck re- occur in defiance of the law, not minded him with every breath by order of the law. He said, "we and every word that he, too, could prefer not to be reminded o' such have been dead and might yet offenses by a country such as Mr. die. Any man in that condition Vishinsky's" which, he said, is certainly not apt to lie.

"practices slave labor deporta- In listening to Irvin tell what tions and political executions." happened you got the impression that he still wondered why the Lord had spared his life.

Wards of Supreme Court?

Meanwhile in the nation's capi- tal, legal authorities have raised the question as to whether or not Shepherd and Irvin are not technically under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court which re- cently ordered a new hearing in their death conviction for alleged rape.

The question is this: Is a de- fendant in a state of criminal pro- ceeding who has taken his case to the United States Supreme Court surrounded by special federal protection until the case is finally disposed of?

Some experts in the justice de- partment think such protection exists, that such a defendant is in a sense "a ward" of the high- est tribunal.

They cited a 50-year-old prece- dent in which a state court de- fendant, who had asked the Su- preme Court to review his case was killed by a mob before the court could act.

Meanwhile FBI agents have moved into Eustis, Fla., to as- semble the facts on the shooting. Attorney General McGrath has ordered a full investigation.

Marshall Comments

On his return to New York from the scene of the outrage, Thurgood Marshall, chief of the NAACP legal staff, said the fol- lowing in an exclusive interview with the Defender's Arnold de- Mille:

"This is the worst case of in- justice and whitewashing I have come across in my career. There is no question in my mind or in the minds of others who heard Walter Lee Irvin's state- ment that he and Samuel Shep- herd were deliberately shot by Sheriff Willis B. McCall last Tuesday. Shepherd was fatally wounded. But for a miracle, Ir- vin, too, would have been dead.

Even at the time he talked, Ir- vin was still not completely out of danger. He had had one opera- tion but still had another bullet left in him near his kidney which

Was it necessary to shoot two men, handcuffed together, three times, in "self defense"?

Why would not the body of the dead man have prevented Irvin, who was handcuffed to him, from running or doing anything else?

Why did Sheriff McCall have only himself to guard two per- sons charged with capital offense on a road late at night?

If Sheriff McCall was that brave, why would he have to shoot them six times?

The last, and final question, is:

If Sheriff McCall was shooting to defend himself, how could the bullets be so well placed, that none of them went wild?

More to Education Than the Three R's

By Belmont Faries

AT PATZCUARO, in the mountains west of Mexico City, an educational pilot plant has been set up for a worldwide campaign against ignorance, poverty and disease.

In an area inhabited chiefly by Tarascan Indians, the first of six regional centers planned by UNESCO — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — is training its first class of teachers in fundamental education.

Just what is meant by fundamental education can best be illustrated by one of the groups the center expects to help, the Indian fishermen of nearby Lake Tarasca.

Most of them can neither read nor write. But they have more pressing problems than literacy. By working all night, every night, tugging at 100 foot nets with dugout canoes, they can earn only the barest of livings. The fish supply seems to be smaller every year. And all too often a night's work is lost because of illness.

Learning to read from the childish texts available in the rural schools would have little appeal for such a group. But if they could be taught to give the fish a chance to multiply by letting them have a closed breeding season, the supply probably would increase. If they were convinced that they should always boil water from the contaminated lake before drinking it, the incidence of disease would be sharply reduced.

This practical instruction is typical of what UNESCO means by fundamental education—teaching people in undeveloped areas to make the most of their own resources to raise their standards of living.

In Latin America alone there are 70 million people who cannot read or write—and most of them have problems of bad health, poor housing and inefficient methods of work. Little can be done to help them until large numbers of teachers and more adequate teaching aids are available. It is these that centers such as the one at Patzcuaro must provide.

Co-operating with UNESCO in the operation of the center are the Organization of American States, the Mexican government, and three other specialized agencies of the United Nations—the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization and the World Health Organization.

UNESCO has provided \$115,000 for the first year and the Organization of American States \$40,000. Headquarters for the project is "La Erendira," a villa contributed by a former president of

Mexico, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas.

The center, formally opened in May, has 52 students from Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, Guatemala, Haiti and Mexico. The faculty is equally international, with members from Colombia, Denmark, Mexico, Puerto Rico and the United States.

As a "laboratory" the center has a region of 18 Tarascan Indian villages with a population of 10,000. Students have been divided into 10 teams to work out the problems of each village and then to attempt to put their theories into practice.

The goal, of course, is not merely to ease the lot of the Tarascans. When the students complete their training they will be qualified to staff teacher training schools in their own regions.

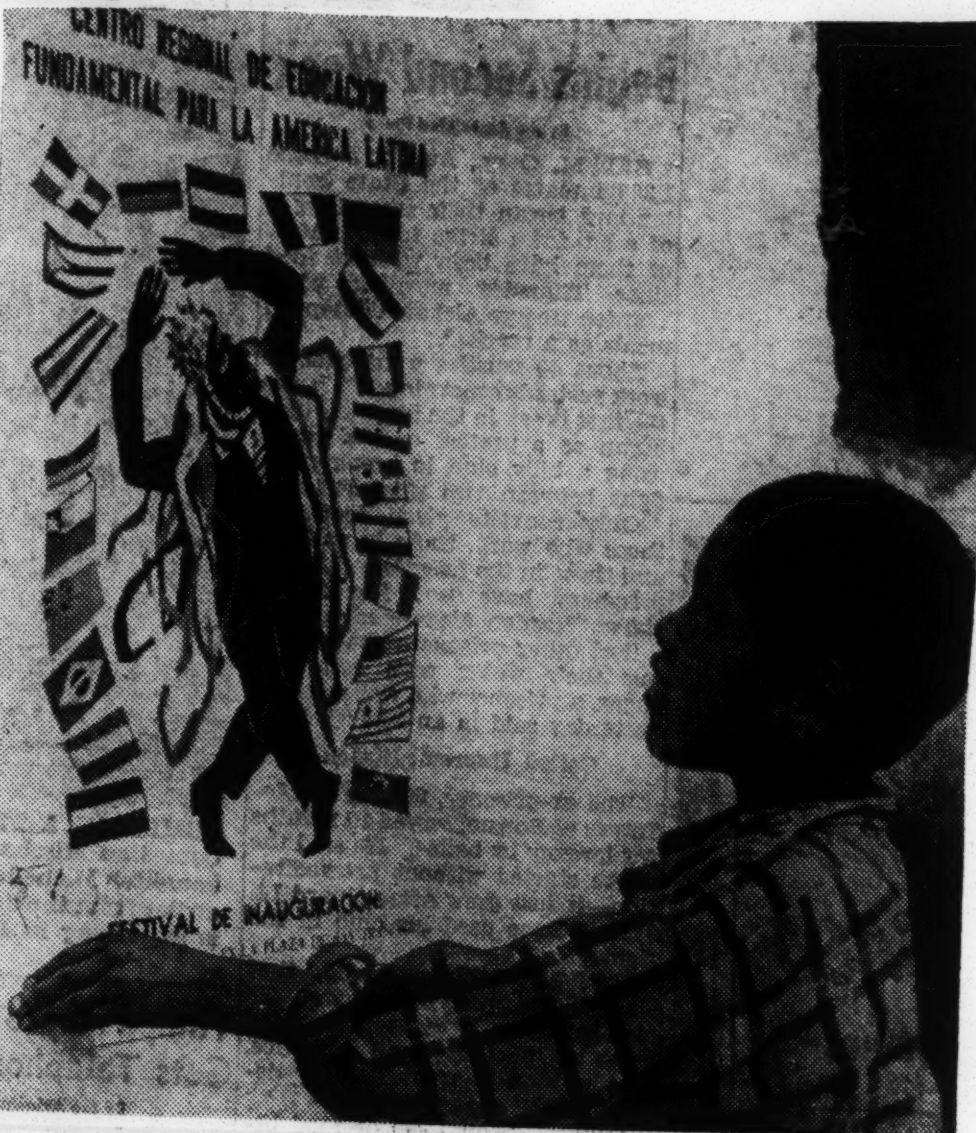
With the Patzcuaro project well under way, delegates to the UNESCO General Conference in Paris last month decided to speed the long-range program. A second center will be opened next year, probably in the Middle East. Others will follow as fast as funds and facilities can be found.

To produce such teaching materials as are needed for its work, the Patzcuaro center has a multilith press and variety type machines which can print a large selection of type faces and sizes at low cost. The texts will be as simple and local as possible.

The faculty includes a documentary film expert who acts as his own writer, director and cameraman. And since each of the Indian villages has a few radio sets, educational radio programs will be used where possible.

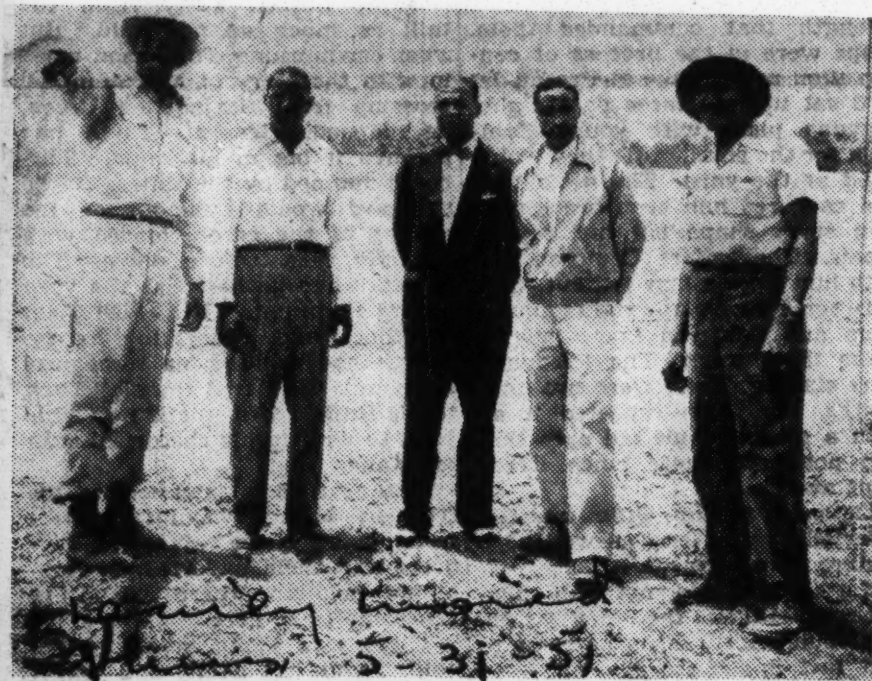
And what about reading and writing? As Lucas Ortiz, director of the center puts it:

"We teach literacy when we teach health or home economics or agriculture, but never as a separate, isolated subject. It is no use to teach a man to read unless you can convince him it will help him in the problems of his daily life."



Health and welfare outrank reading and writing for this UNESCO under-graduate in Mexico.

—State Department Photo.

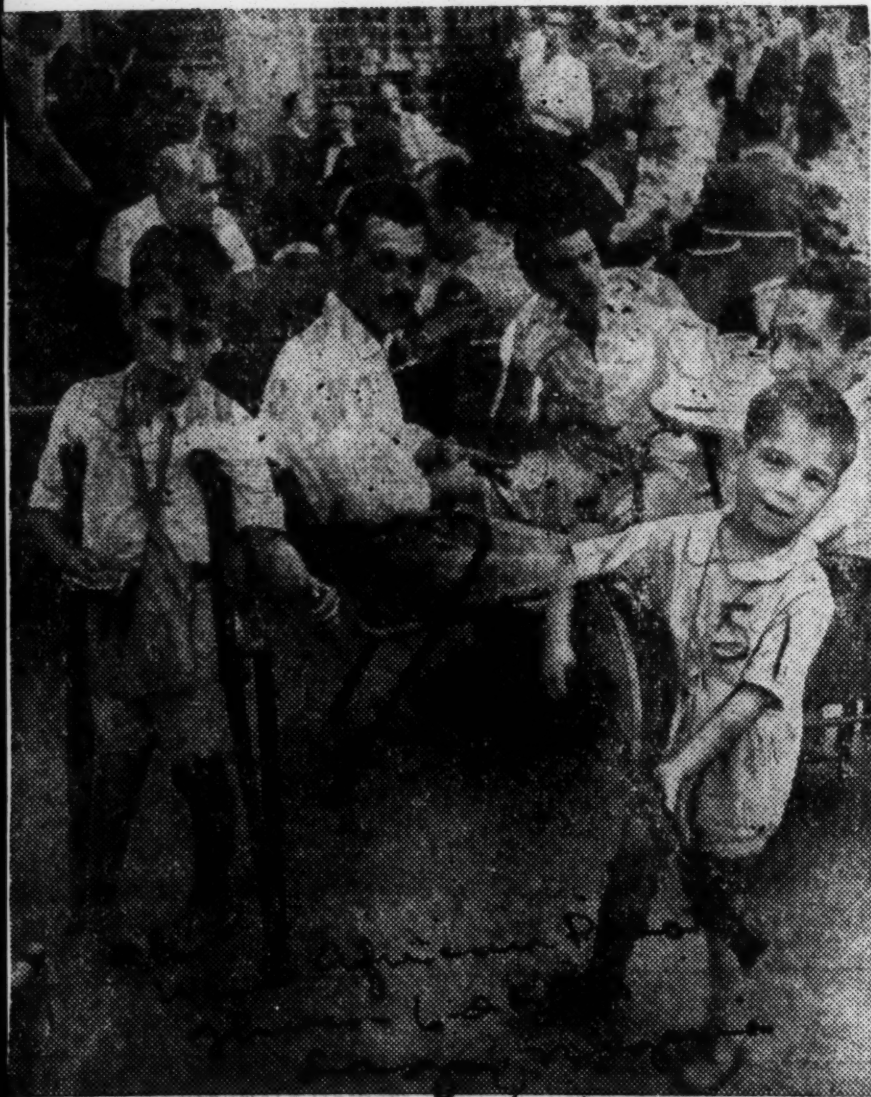


UNESCO PLACES AFRICAN STUDENT AT FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE—Fort Valley, Ga.—Picture Shows: Reading left to right, T. L. Delton, Soil Conservation Service Technician pointing out a soil conservation project on one of the farms at the Fort Valley State College to C. L. Ellison, Director of Agriculture, Dr. C. V. Troup, President of the College, David A. Mwakosya, Zikuyu Tanganyika, British East, Africa, and Robert Church, Peach County Agent.

Mr. Mwakosya is studying at Fort Valley State College under the auspices of UNESCO. His assignment is for six months duration and he will work closely with T. L. Delton, Soil Conservation Service Technician and C. L. Ellison, Director of Agriculture. Soil Conservation is a pressing need in this country.

Mr. Mwakosya is a graduate of Makerere College in Uganda and has been employed since 1944 by the Department of Agriculture in Tanga Province as agricultural assistant.

"I hope that I will be able to put into practice in my own country many of the techniques I shall gain by studying here at Fort Valley State because Soil Conservation is perhaps the number one need in Tanganyika. The four main handicaps we have to deal with are poverty, ignorance, disease and malnutrition," Mr. Mwakosya said. He is married and is the father of three children.



A young street musician plays to a cafe on a Naples piazza, while his crippled "partner" collects the money. Sights such as this one are common in postwar Italy, where lack of proper food and treatment is turning many youngsters into professional beggars. To counteract this situation, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) is now providing meals, clothing and medicine to almost 1,000,000 children and expectant mothers. UNICEF is also inoculating millions of Italians against tuberculosis.

EIGHT LISTED IN UN 'WHO'S WHO'

YONKERS, N. Y.—(ANP)—Eight Negro Americans are included among the 1,700 persons listed in the new biographical dictionary, "Who's Who in the United Nations," published here recently by the Christian E. Burckel and Associates.

The book, first of its kind, contains biographical sketches and photographs to key persons associated with the UN, both as representatives of their countries and employed members of the UN secretariat.

Best known of the Negroes listed in the book is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, top-ranking director of the trusteeship division, who was awarded the Nobel Peace prize for his part in averting war between Israel and the Arab states.

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, alternate U. S. representative to the fifth general assembly, also is listed, being the first Negro American to represent this country in the UN.

Others are James A. Bough, chief of the Caribbean section, trusteeship division; Dr. Ben Carruthers, social affairs officer, human rights division, department of social affairs; Dr. William H. Dean, chief, African unit, department of economic affairs.

Ernest C. Griff, chief, division of welfare, International Refugee organization Geneva, Switzerland; Dr. Jerome S. Peterson, medical director, UN relief for Palestine refugees, Gaza, Palestine; and Alvin M. Rucker, employment service expert and adviser, International Labor office, Geneva Switzerland.

The book was edited by Christian E. Burckel with the cooperation of the UN department of public information. On the editorial staff are Dr. G. John Fleming, well-known newspaper man and director of CEBA publications; Calvin H. Raulerson, former instructor at Lincoln University (Pa.) and Ferrell Jones, staff assistant and Lincoln graduate. Dr. Fleming proposed the work and gave it general supervision. The book sells for \$12.

The publishers also put out "Who's Who in Colored America," and "The College Blue Book."